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University College's UDI

The application by University College London to receive its grant directly from the University Grants Committee rather than as at present through the University of London has provoked a reaction of discreet unease in the rest of the university. The discretion can be explained by the fact that it is difficult to argue, at any rate in public, that if UC's application is successful this will lead to the effective destruction of the university. After all Imperial College receives its grant directly from the UGC yet remains firmly part of the university; Sir James Lighthill, the provost of University College, has insisted that all that is at stake is a change in the method of funding and that the college would remain an integral part of the university; and so far no other school has been panicked by UC's application into a stampede to leave the University of London.

The unease can be explained by the widespread and understandable suspicion that a successful application by UC for direct funding from the UGC will lead inevitably to the attenuation of the university. So long as Imperial College is the only school which is directly funded it is possible to regard its situation as a tolerable aberration justified by special considerations. But if Imperial is joined by UC it is difficult to see how direct funding could still be regarded as the exception. With more than £80m of the university's former recurrent grant being distributed directly by the UGC it would be dangerously close to becoming the rule - at any rate for the larger schools. In these circumstances King's, Queen Mary College and probably the London School of Economics would be forced to follow UC's example not from positive inclination but for self-preservation. In the light of these likely defections not much would be left of the University of London as it is at present constituted.

UC's application must be examined from three perspectives; that of the college itself, that of the University of London, and that of the university system as a whole. Clearly direct funding has strong support within UC. The college council, the academic board, and the finance committee have all unanimously supported the application. It is not entirely clear to outsiders what the advantages of direct funding to UC would in fact be. They tend to be

summed up in the phrase, direct access to the UGC. Presumably there is a belief in the college that it would be more generously treated by the UGC than it has been by the University of London. Although it is possible to argue that a small part of London's recurrent grant is diverted to support specialist institutes which, from the perspective of the major schools may appear to be "fringe", or to maintain its Senate House bureaucracy it does not follow that this small and entirely theoretical gain to UC's grant, if it were directly funded, would actually be allowed. It is just as possible that the UGC might take the view that UC was adequately funded under present conditions and provide no extra grant. Indeed the record shows that the UGC can be a more capricious and certainly more selective distributor of money than the court department of London University which has to proceed within the boundaries of a much more constrained consensus.

There is even less to be said in favour of UC's desire for direct funding from the perspective of the university as a whole. At the very least a successful application by UC would force the still-unionist schools to reconsider their positions. Yet many of these schools would find it difficult to thrive as free standing universities in their own right. UC may feel that it is a well balance institution, a university by any reasonable test. But the same cannot be said of the LSE. If only because under present political conditions a predominantly social science institution would not be, and could not be, as favourably treated by the UGC as it should be, or of the Institute of Education which, although a substantial and successful institution, could not continue without radical reconstruction outside the context of the university, or of Birkbeck which again could hardly be expected to see its true value to the higher education system adequately recognized by a distant UGC overwhelmingly concerned with traditional full-time students and main-line research. Then there is the position of London's penumbra to be considered. These specialist institutes are an important ingredient in the diversity, and the quality, of the university and are protected to some extent by the court against the big battalions like UC.

In the third and final perspective, that of the university system as a

whole, UC's application for direct funding also appears damaging. It is almost a truism to say that the University of London is itself a mini-UGC that distributes almost £200m to its various schools and institutes. This is sometimes seen as a bad thing because it is assumed that this process is less accountable. The UGC has not been unknown to murmur against it. Yet in many ways it is a positive process based as much on the disciplinary preoccupations of faculties as the institutional ambitions of schools. It is difficult not to believe that London is an effective academic community mainly because it is also a funding institution. If it split apart in this latter sense, its ability to think academically rather than simply institutionally would be damaged.

There is perhaps a lesson here for the universities as a whole. If universities themselves cease to be effective academic planning institutions, through infirmity of purpose, or inertia, or because it seems more expedient to buck the hard decisions up to the next layer, then the planning will be done by others, probably non-academics, and certainly in some remote national context far from the reality of teaching and research within individual institutions. Something in this process was observed last summer when the UGC felt it had to impose a strategy of painful selectivity if the universities were to maintain their meagre share of public expenditure and to make the best academic use of the inadequate money that was available. As has been widely realized, the only feasible alternative was not a nirvana of no cuts but a perhaps unrecoverable surrender of the collective autonomy of the universities to the state. Yet if even this limited process is allowed to go too far, it raises considerable doubt about the efficacy of the university as a liberal institution. This matters, not for reasons of historical sentiment, but because it is in the university that academic freedom and intellectual inquiry have their institutional base. Such thoughts may seem a long way from UC's desire to declare UDI from the court department but they are very relevant to the heavy obligation placed on universities in these difficult times to behave in ways which preserve their character and purposes as well as their income.

Secrets of the UGC

Accusing the University Grants Committee of excessive secrecy has been for many years a chronic complaint which in the last eight months has become an acute complaint. Those who reject the balance between central direction and institutional autonomy represented by the present UGC system, either because they believe universities should be subject to much more direct public control or because they regard the UGC as having sold out to the state years ago, naturally see the confidentiality of the UGC's proceedings as either a mystifying or an anachronistic oddity. Those who continue rather shyly to support the UGC but are afraid of incurring the anger of its critics also regard the committee's secrecy as a safe and limited complaint. Even whole-hearted supporters of the UGC have come to the reluctant conclusion that if the committee were more open about how it came to its decisions these would be regarded as more legitimate - although probably no more acceptable - to their victims.

Perhaps this is an inexorable conclusion. But before this new orthodoxy becomes quite solid, two questions have to be considered. First, how secret is the UGC? Anyone who has read the minutes of the evidence

given by the UGC to the House of Commons Select Committee would not have much doubt about how the committee had set about its selective distribution of the grant last summer, and the kind of criteria it applied. It is possible to be surprised that decisions of such magnitude were taken in such a low-key way. It is also understandable that those who love conspiracy theory should have remained dissatisfied. But both are separate issues.

Secondly, would more openness by the UGC lead either to more sensible decisions or to greater accountability (not, of course, the same thing)? There is room for doubt on both points. Openness would lead inevitably to formula-funding which in turn encourages a lack of discrimination. Under formula-funding the winners and losers from last year's distribution would have been broadly the same, but over a period of years the trend would be towards an equilibrium of misery, once the present differences in costs had been ironed out. Of course, once a formula is working, there is no further need for a UGC. Civil servants can do the job just as well.

On the second point, it is often stated as if it were beyond dispute that the UGC is unrepresentative

while the CVCP or the AUT are representative. Yet as an instrument of accountability the jury antedated parliamentary-style representative institutions by several centuries. As the universities have no "parliament", it is perfectly reasonable to regard the UGC as a grand jury of the university system. Juries, of course, by their nature, do not give reasons for their verdicts.

In 1982 such a view may be a hopeless anachronism. Just as the inflation of the mid 1970s destroyed for ever the quinquennium, so the cuts of the early 1980s may be in the process of destroying as finally the idea of an unpolicitized (which is another way of saying "secret" or "unaccountable") UGC. But as this unique body exercises powers devolved to it by the State and as the State will never tolerate the effective exercise of its powers by beneficiary special interests, such an outcome is to be feared especially by those who believe that the universities should deal at arm's length with the State. This is not our view but we are not ignorant of the risks that will be run by a creeping politicization such as has happened to science policy since the Rothschild report.



Laurie Taylor Higher Education Supplement

"Morning."
 "Morning."
 "All right?"
 "Yes, fine thanks."
 "D'you see *Not the Nine O'Clock News* last night?"
 "Most of it. Missed the first bit. Gone off a lot, hasn't it?"
 "That's what they're all saying."
 "Well, you can't expect anything to last for ever, can you?"
 "No, 'spose not."
 "Got this week's *Don's Diary* in yet?"
 "You mean the one from the careers guidance man in Swaziland?"
 "That's the one."
 "Yes. Came thro' yesterday."
 "All right?"
 "Well, you know. Usual sort of thing. Fine until Wednesday but then downhill all the way. But we've got that big piece from Philip Thody on post-structural something or other and that special five page symposium feature. *The threat to tenure*. So no real problem."
 "What's the leader?"
 "What's that?"
 "The leader?"
 "Oh yes. Thought we'd have a general look forward at the possible nature of the university scene in the next six months."
 "Sounds promising."
 "You know, something a bit detailed on the traumas which will be encountered at the end of this academic year by those who have to cope with extremely large sums of redundancy money."
 "Interesting."
 "Then moving on to a couple of paragraphs on the suddenness with which this transformation has been effected. You know, in the last 12 months."
 "Mmmm. And presumably you'll also go into the special anxieties which have to be faced by the vast majority of dons who will now be denied the usual opportunities for promotion?"
 "Absolutely."
 "And even the distinctive difficulties of those who have to do a bit of teaching in departments other than their own?"
 "You've got it."
 "That sounds all sewn up then?"
 "I think so."
 "Going to write it now?"
 "I think I'll just wait until midday."
 "Midday?"
 "You know. The latest deadline. Be a pity to write a really sensitive piece and then find we'd been declared bankrupt and were all out on the street without a penny."
 "Quite. But you know what really worries me?"
 "Go on."
 "Well, if we go, you know, as you say, suddenly sacked, paper closed down, that sort of thing. Well, I mean, who's left to do full justice to the unique plight of the British academic?"
 "Exactly."

The Times Higher Education Supplement

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White Paper hints at cuts slowdown in mid-1980s

By John O'Leary and Peter Scott
 Public expenditure on higher and further education will continue to decline, but more slowly in the mid-1980s, according to the White Paper issued with this week's Budget on Government spending plans for the next three years.

By 1984-5 student numbers on advanced courses are expected to drop by 30,000, representing the lowest proportion of 18 year-olds in higher education for 18 years. The age participation rate will drop to 11.2 per cent, compared with this year's 12.9 per cent.

The detailed implications for the different sectors remain unclear since spending plans are given only for higher and further education as a whole beyond 1982-3 and are expressed in terms of cash, rather than "constant" prices. All projections are therefore dependent on accurate estimates of inflation.

All public expenditure on higher, further and adult education will rise by 10.3 per cent in cash terms between 1981-2 and 1984-5. Compared with the science budget, which is said to maintain its value with a 17.2 per cent increase, this implies a 6.9 per cent cut in real terms for higher,

further and adult education over the three years.

This would indicate that the contraction of higher education, though continuing beyond 1983-4, would proceed at a slower rate. The White Paper estimates that spending in 1984-5 will be at least 10 per cent lower than in 1980-81, suggesting that the sharpest contraction has already taken place over the last year.

Contained within the totals are non-advanced further education, which will do better than average, and adult education, which will do worse. Higher education would also appear to take more than the average cut since its cash budget will grow by only 14.5 per cent between 1980-1 and 1983-4 while the increase for all post secondary education is 15.8 per cent. However, the addition of the science budget would produce total growth of 16.6 per cent for higher education.

The number of full-time and sandwich home students will fall from 450,000 this year, including 41,000 postgraduates, to 420,000 in 1984-5, of whom 36,000 will be postgraduates. Admissions will fall from 140,000 this year to 122,000.

The White Paper reaffirms Government policy to reduce the

teaching force by 10,000, or one in six, meaning that 17 per cent fewer lecturers will be teaching 6 per cent fewer students. Despite declining admissions, this will result in less favourable staff/student ratios.

Reaction to the White Paper was generally resigned and cautious. Both the universities and the local authorities warned that higher inflation was likely to produce still more serious cuts and were anxious to see a speedy disaggregation of future spending plans.

Mr Geoffrey Caston, secretary general of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said: "There is nothing new in the White Paper; it continues the Government's appalling policy of running down higher education at a time of increasing demand. It may have been a people's budget but it certainly was not a young people's budget."

Higher fees for overseas students studying in British universities from 1982-83 were announced by the Government this week. The new fees (last year's levels in brackets) are: arts subjects £2700 (£2500); science £3600 (£3600); and medicine £6600 (£6000).

White Paper on Public Expenditure, Cmnd 8494.



Union draws up alternative to the UGC

By Olga Wojtas
 A blueprint for a publicly accountable elected universities' council to replace the University Grants Committee has been drawn up by the executive committee of the Association of University Teachers.

The UGC has failed to act according to its terms of reference, says the document. Its task should be to collect and disseminate information relating to the universities, and assist in plans for university development ensuring they are adequate for national needs.

The UGC's decisions on recurrent grant allocation last July were ill-informed, and many people felt the academic and lay members were frequently not sure of what was being done in their name, the union document says.

It proposes that the new council give public advice to the Government, with "detailed reasoning and accurate and complete information." It should be equally open and informative in distributing its funds, revealing its reasons and criteria, and individual universities should be able to appeal about their grant allocation.

The council should have two main committees of 40 members each; a policy committee overseeing university development in the light of national needs and advising government, and an academic committee which would submit academic development plans and recommend the distribution of funds on academic grounds.

The policy committee representation would be based on "comparable groups" with for example, two members each from London, Scotland, Wales and the technological universities. There would also be campus union representation, including students.

Representation on the academic committee would be in groups of subjects based roughly on student numbers. The document will form a basis for discussion and will be considered for approval by the AUT council in May.

ILEA urged to hold on to poly's block grant

By Charlotte Barry
 ILEA councillors have already urged the rector Dr Colin Adamson, to resign or retire early. They have rejected his recovery plan and told the chairman of governors that unless he made changes in top management the authority would refuse to help clear the deficit.

The preliminary report of a team of outside auditors sent in to examine the polytechnic's books last autumn said the major cause for concern was lack of accountability and control.

The PCL court of governors meets on Monday to discuss the ILEA's latest move and the recovery plan. Staff and students have been continuing to take industrial action against the recovery plan which involved the freezing of more than 30 posts.

The ILEA further and higher education subcommittee was expected to approve initial grants for the four other inner London polytechnics which represent level funding in spite of cuts to the advanced further education pool.

Crew takes men on board

The tide has turned again at Oxford. While Sue Brown is set to cox the university eight in the Boat Race again this year, men will cox the two university women's teams against Cambridge.

Pictured with some of the oarswomen are Philip Edwards of Wolfson College (right) weighing in at under seven stone, who will steer the Oxford team, and Mark Brockway of New College, at under eight stone, who steers Ostris, the second boat.

Coxh Mike Rosewell said: "We started the season with two men and two women, and the men just did rather better. If they're a bit heavier it doesn't really matter as long as they cox well." Experts say the races next weekend should be close.

Where FE's weaknesses lie

By David Jobbins
 New guidance has been issued to district auditors to help them decide whether further education colleges give value for money.

It follows a study by the Department of the Environment's Audit Inspectorate which identified major weaknesses leading to reduced efficiency in balancing "input" (mainly lecturer hours) against "output" (student hours).

The Inspectorate's interim report, circulated in May last year, says: "The lack of any quantitative indices of efficiency is a weakness, serious enough to merit further attention because of the very large resources consumed - 10,000 lecturers in FE paid £528m in 1979-80 gives an idea of the scale."

The final report, completed in the autumn, follows the pooling committee in devising 10 ratios of efficiency - and calls for registers which accurately provide the information needed to calculate them.

The weaknesses identified in the study are in such controversial areas as college government, class contact hours and remission from teaching.

On college government, it concludes that the circular 770 which led to the establishment of academic boards and governing bodies needs a review to ensure tighter control of resources. "Although there are powerful reserve powers, they do not enable the i.e.a. to decide what is to be taught and to what types of students."

It says an external checking system to prevent duplication of courses is needed for non-advanced FE.

On curriculum development, the report says: "It seems wasteful for individual colleges to develop their own curricula for many courses, as is the propensity to tailor courses to the academic year or term." It acknowledges that lecturers can teach for only 36 weeks a year, but that conditions of service allow colleges to open for 48 weeks a year.

The audit inspectorate believes the Burnham calculations to determine the proportions of lecturers at different grades and establish teaching hours worsen productivity.

Polar temperature rises two degrees

An audience of penguins attended a special degree ceremony in Antarctica last week when two British naval officers were presented with their Open University scrolls.

Lieutenant Commander James Craig, based at Rothera, about 1,000 miles from the South Pole, and Lieutenant Commander Andrew Lockett, of the ice patrol ship HMS Endurance, have completed their degrees after more than 10 years of study in their team.

The OU radioed facsimiles of the degree certificates to HMS Endurance from the campus at Milton Keynes, along with a message of congratulations from vice-chancellor Dr John Horlock.

Peter Calvocorresi on the world's fragile system of states, 10

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Why we need the SSRC, by Posner

by Paul Flather

Social scientists need their own research council as an independent arbiter that stimulates good long-term research and allocates scarce resources fairly and intelligently. Mr Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council, says in a strong defence of his own council.

Mr Posner reveals that the SSRC is now awarding research grants only to those projects given an A(i) or A(ii) by the subject committees - the top two grades - and currently turns down three out of every four applications.

His views in an article, "Social scientists and their research, published" in the *Cambridge Review* last week, amount to a personal statement on the need for a social science research council.

It was in fact commissioned and drafted before the Government

asked Lord Rothschild to review the work of the SSRC, but many of Mr Posner's arguments have direct relevance to the ambit of the review.

The council's first task, he says, is to finance the empirical work of social scientists. Unlike work on literary criticism or ancient philosophy, social science normally requires the collection, interpretation, analysis and processing of large amounts of data, he says.

Then the council must make choices within very scarce resources. "It is said by many that the SSRC procedures are lengthy, bureaucratic and obscure; but the hard truth is that three out of four applications to us for funds have to be turned down, some for academic reasons, others because of lack of money. Such a severe process of selections cannot be carried out casually."

He points out that, unlike the Royal Society or the British Academy the SSRC cannot just turn

support on and off like a tap. Often the careers and scholarly development of half a dozen people could depend on the renewal of a grant.

Referring to his own role as SSRC chairman, he writes: "In my more bitter moments, I am apt to regard my machine as a device for rejecting research grant applications - the shorter we are of money, the more we have to reject, and the more onerous (and expensive) becomes the administrative burden of performing that job fairly and intelligently."

"Between two good projects," he continues, "we have to apply tests not just of promise, not just of timeliness... but also of contribution to the enhancing of the capabilities for doing research in the universities generally." An extra test he adds would be the relevance or usefulness of the work.

Much social science does not however produce directly "useful" results, so the SSRC has "to use the

money of its fellow citizens to buy on their behalf, the results of such research". Mr Posner then goes on to defend the new controversial topic-orientated research structure to be introduced by the SSRC this summer to aid its grant allocations.

"Research is a mixture of inspiration and perspiration, of the slow accumulation of data and the sometimes sudden appreciation of its significance," he says. It lasts longer than the life of a minister of Government, and has to be safeguarded against changes of climate, of fashion, and of interest. "A research council is best placed to do that, to be the independent arbiter that can encourage the long view that alone stimulates and makes possible good research." It is not known what precisely Mr Posner told Lord Rothschild's review, defending the SSRC, but it is a fair bet it was along the lines of his views above.

News in brief

New job for British Council

The British Council is to take over the accreditation of private further education colleges when the Department of Education and Science withdraws its service at the end of this month.

Representatives of a dozen organizations, including the DES, the Council for National Academic Awards and the British Council itself, will be invited to serve on a new body to be known as the British Independent Education Council.

Like the council's parallel scheme for the recognition of English language schools, the new arrangements are intended to be self-financing so colleges will pay for their own inspection. Whole institutions, rather than specific courses, will be accredited and the aim will be to maintain standards across the various sectors.

Angry mourning

Some 2,000 Stirling University students, many wearing black armbands, lined the route to the university to greet the University Grants Committee's arts sub-committee which visited Stirling last week.

Angry students several times hampered the ten subcommittee members as it drove out of the campus. The arts subcommittee last visited Stirling 12 years ago, three years after the university was founded.

Rent rule change

Students living in halls of residence are to be allowed to claim rent rebate under legislation now going through Parliament.

The Social Security and Housing Finance Bill has been amended to clear up an area of legal doubt, but the date of implementation is unclear. The National Union of Students is to try to secure further concessions when the Bill goes to the Lords later this session.

Sakharov award

The Ross McWhirter Foundation is offering a scholarship worth £3,310 to a refugee student at a British university, but has restricted entrants to those from the Soviet Union or other communist countries. The award is named after the dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov and is open to those who have a university place and who spent a large part of their life in the country from which they are exiled.

Doctors' help

The British Medical Association is appointing officers to represent doctors in universities and medical schools and to help them to resist schools and to help them to resist schools and to help them to resist schools.

The split among the employers' side over arbitration on the 3.4 per cent offer to schoolteachers and the 'wangle over the presence of the Association of Polytechnic Teachers on the Burnham further education committee both militate against an early improvement on the opening offer of just 2.5 per cent.

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Ski run

Ten members of Heriot-Watt University's ski club are to take part in a 200 mile sponsored run between four of Scotland's major ski centres - Glenelg, Aviemore, the Lecht and Glenshee. All the proceeds are to be donated to Tear Fund, a charity helping the bereaved in El Salvador, especially orphaned children.

Alliance endorsed

Liberal students have endorsed their pact with the Social Democratic Party's Students despite major differences over disarmament. While the SDP remains multilateralist, the Liberal students have adopted an anti-nuclear, anti-Nato stance at their weekend conference.

Bursary boost

The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology is to award ten bursaries, each worth £400 to overseas students of outstanding merit. Awards may be renewed for a maximum of three years and applicants must have conditional acceptance of a place at UMIST. The scheme will be privately funded by UMIST.

UGC says no to pension fund rise

by Ngaio Crequer and Olga Wojtas

Huge rises in university pension fund contributions have been deferred for a year, following University Grants Committee intervention.

The UGC made it clear that it could find no extra money this year for the 3.5 per cent increase proposed by the actuaries of the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) made necessary because of the expected flood of early retirements.

The USS has therefore agreed to a formal request from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to defer implementation of the rise to April 1983, when it will become a 3.8 per cent increase. The UGC will then take it in account in its recurrent grant distribution. The increases amount to several million pounds' additional expenditure.

The UGC has asked universities for estimates of admissions and total numbers of home undergraduates for 1982/83 and is monitoring the figures to ensure they are consistent with the targets laid down for 1984.

Some university admissions procedures are in confusion because of the delay in agreeing to an academic plan. But Surrey University has run out of undergraduate prospectuses four months early. It printed 25,000. The committee has also told universities about the 1981/82 contingency fund allocation and expressed the hope the money is spent on libraries and maintenance of premises, because of their vulnerability to the cuts.

At individual universities the fight against the cuts still continues. Sir Roy Marshall, Hull vice-chancellor criticized the UGC this week for its rejection of the university's proposals for dealing with the cuts.

He told staff: "We do not regard the case as closed. We shall continue to fight for an appropriate amelioration of the disproportionate cuts which we have suffered." Hull would reiterate its claim for money from the restructuring funds.

Fourteen MPs, including Roy Hattersley, shadow spokesman on home affairs, and Patrick Cormack, a member of the education Select Committee, have written to the UGC to protest at Hull's treatment and the effect it will have on the local economy.

Glasgow University lecturers have

warned they will take industrial action unless they receive assurances that there will be no compulsory redundancies.

Without these assurances, Glasgow's Association of University Teachers will hold a staff meeting to decide what form their action should take. It will consider the options set out in an AUT document, including one day strikes, picketing of court and senate meetings and disruption of conference trade, but the branch has also proposed one hour selective strikes in key areas such as the computing centre, and refusal to mark exams and help with admissions. The branch has 65 members in the administration who could effectively disrupt the university, said Glasgow AUT's secretary Dr Ron Emanuel.

Aberdeen University has ditched its voluntary severance and early retirement scheme for staff between 50 and 55 since these exceeded the UGC limits and has replaced them by the UGC guidelines.

Its early retirement scheme for staff aged 55 and over had always followed the UGC guidelines and it is understood that around 60 academics have applied although it is not known how many have been accepted. Aberdeen must shed around 160 academic posts next year.

A St Andrews University spokesman said the university was "back to square one" following the UGC circular on early retirement. Twenty-five academics had expressed interest in its scheme but the majority of these were seeking re-employment, some up to ten years. The restructuring committee would now have to reconsider.

Keele University council backed senate in a campaign against the cuts and its vice-chancellor who complained of the UGC using inadequate and misleading data. "Condon will consider later" further action that might be taken in the event of inadequate response by the UGC.

Lecturers at Manchester University want its offer of enhanced premature retirement to staff honoured. Manchester is still in doubt about the status of its more generous schemes.

That AUT has asked its national executive to consider taking the UGC to court for refusing to fund enhanced early retirement schemes, and for withholding money for restructuring when universities do not follow UGC advice.

Lecturers wait in wings for pay talks

by David Jobbins

Chances of a quick pay settlement for college lecturers receded further this week as the schoolteachers' negotiations were thrown into confusion.

The split among the employers' side over arbitration on the 3.4 per cent offer to schoolteachers and the 'wangle over the presence of the Association of Polytechnic Teachers on the Burnham further education committee both militate against an early improvement on the opening offer of just 2.5 per cent.

Teaching degree 'healthy'

Future reduction or expansion of the Bachelor of Education degree must look at the quality of institutions rather than their types, a major Lancaster University study argues this week.

The study *The Bed Degree and its Future* by Professor Alec Ross and Dr David McNamara of the university's school of education, is one of four major research projects into teacher training sponsored by the Department of Education and Science.

There should now be an emphasis on identifying those institutions, or sections within larger institutions which are best able to prepare students for contemporary classrooms rather than upon classes of institutions, such as polytechnic departments or diversified colleges of higher education" the authors say.

The degree is attracting some 5,000 students every year. "Any programme which attracts such a level of support has a future," they say. "The students who vote with their feet to enter BED programmes when there are BA and BSc courses available, sometimes with sufficient entry standards, provide a sufficient answer to those who have lost confidence in the BED as an important degree in providing professional education."

Management sources indicate that a meeting of the further education committee is unlikely before the dispute with the schoolteachers is resolved.

This is the first round of negotiations in which lecturers will be prevented from seeking arbitration without the agreement of the employers, a move vigorously attacked by Natfhe last year.

After last week's Burnham meeting Natfhe's general secretary, Mr Peter Dawson, said: "The behaviour of the management side is not really acceptable if one wants to treat them as good and sensible employers. In the space of 30-40 minutes they said they were not prepared to move £1 or 1 per cent from their offer, that they did not want to meet teachers for another month, saw no likelihood



Students from Matlock College of Education in Derbyshire walked 150 miles to Westminster to discuss a merger threat with five local MPs including Mr Phillip Whitehead, MP for Derby North and Labour's spokesman on higher education, and Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover (left).

FE unit to get more cash

The Further Education Unit, currently part of the Department of Education and Science, is to get extra funds and independent status as part of a government strategy to reinforce the further education system and training.

The unexpected announcement was made this week by Mr William Shelton, junior education minister, at a seminar in Berkshire. It is seen as the DES's answer to criticisms that it has opted out of vocational preparation schemes for 16-year olds.

Mr Shelton said that the FEU budget would be increased to £850,000. This would rise to £1.5m in 1983/84 and to £2m in the next financial year. To take advantage of this cash the unit would need to become a company limited by guarantee with charitable status and a new name, possibly the Further Education Development Agency.

He said this decision about the unit, which was created in 1977 to act as a focus and provide a more coordinated approach to the further

education curriculum, was timely, as further education faced a challenging period.

He pointed to the National Training Initiative, the extra government funds allocated for increased participation in colleges, and the prospective 17 plus exam on which an announcement was imminent.

Mr Shelton outlined three main tasks for the unit: to build on the work of vocational preparation, particularly its development within and outside the education system, to work towards a more effective delivery of mainstream further education and to develop continuing education.

The latter is a new area for the FEU and follows its response to a DES discussion paper on continuing education. The unit has already identified some projects such as investigation of the different modes of learning, distance learning, support materials for adult education and curriculum development in response to new technology.

Mr John Mernagh, chairman of both the polytechnic governors and the education authority, said the CNAA's decision vindicated the way governors had tackled the problem.

CNAA says poly can carry on

Huddersfield Polytechnic has been given a clean bill of health after a full institutional review by the Council for National Academic Awards.

The CNAA team headed by chief officer Dr Edwin Kerr last week gave the go-ahead for the polytechnic to carry on running courses for the next five years.

Courses at Huddersfield Polytechnic which come up for reapproval will now be considered by the individual CNAA boards, and will no longer have to be approved by the council's committee for institutions.

The council has also told the polytechnic's academic board to report back within a year on the revised instruments and articles being compiled by Kirklees local authority, and also provide details of new procedures on academic planning.

The visiting team said there were still outstanding matters to be tackled such as the relationship between the local authority and the polytechnic, and the poor level of student health, welfare and career services, but these should not affect the institutions' efforts to get back on to an even keel.

The CNAA's recognition of the polytechnic's improved status comes exactly a year after the council threatened to withdraw approval for all its courses.

In a strongly worded letter sent last March to the polytechnic's rector Mr Kenneth Durrands the council said its visit in January 1981 had increased its concern about academic standards at Huddersfield.

The visiting team then found the polytechnic suffering from "serious mistrust, disunity and backbiting" which formed a wholly inappropriate environment for the education of students.

This week the polytechnic said the CNAA was obviously satisfied with the academic standards of the polytechnic. Mr Frank Barr, one of the pro-rectors, said: "It's extremely gratifying that relationships between the polytechnic and the CNAA are back to normal. This will considerably allow the institution to continue to make a major contribution to the higher education system."

Mr John Mernagh, chairman of both the polytechnic governors and the education authority, said the CNAA's decision vindicated the way governors had tackled the problem.

Lack of sympathy

The inability of universities to live up to unrealistic expectations, together with unpopular student unrest in the 1960s and 1970 has left higher education with little public support to resist cuts, Lord Swann said at the Higher Education Foundation this week.

He criticized universities for failing to respond to national demands, particularly in the supply of science graduates to industry.

Budget strike

College lecturers in Manchester are supporting a one-day public sector union strike next Wednesday to coincide with the city council's budget meeting.

Butler himself never considered his act to be revolutionary, merely "recasting" the existing system. He showed undoubted skill in piloting the Bill through Parliament, and in defying Churchill's strictures on promoting education.

In his own words he set out to "harass to the educational system the wartime urge for social reform and greater equality."

The 1944 Act was perhaps the highlight of a distinguished 32 year ministerial career, in which Lord Butler held every major office except prime minister. His later years were spent at Cambridge where he returned as Master of Trinity College after Labour took power in 1964.

He was judged too old to become vice-chancellor by the council of the senate, and presided over several important committees. The Master's study was always open, and he stayed at Trinity by demand until 1978, well after retirement age.

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A package of civility for early retirees

by Ngaio Crequer

Lecturers who retire early from Salford University will be entitled to keep almost all of their existing benefits - except their pay.

Council has agreed to a package of proposals aimed at dealing in a civilized way with the 150 academics expected to retire early in the next few years. The university will give them an honorary appointment and will try to provide each with a desk and a filing cabinet.

They will be allowed to use campus telephones and reprographic services and will have access to typing assistance, all with the agreement of the department concerned. They will be able to use the library and computing facilities, all club and sports

facilities, and car parks. The lecturers will continue to be included in the staff list and other publications. They will be invited to participate in ceremonies such as degree days. They will be entitled to register for higher degrees without paying tuition fees. They will also be able to act as supervisors for students taking higher degrees.

Applicants for early retirement are to be given a booklet describing the various ways in which they will be able to continue their association with Salford.

The scheme was formulated after consultation with the Association of University Teachers, the academic staff committee and the postgraduate committee.

Scottish view of history

Scotland under Mary Queen of Scots, Victorian Scotland and Scotland since the Second World War are aspects of *Scottish History 1560-1980*, a self-study guide available from the Open University in Scotland.

land, 60 Melville Street, Edinburgh, price £2. The guide reflects an increasing demand from OU students and the public for a Scottish addition to its history courses used in schools, colleges and adult education groups.

Unions opposed in UGC row

Two white collar trade unions are in disagreement over a call for the resignation of the University Grants Committee expected to be endorsed by the Women's TUC later this month.

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff has called for the move in a resolution which also seeks an expansion of spending on higher education and action to end the under-representation of women, working class people and ethnic minorities.

But the third largest civil service union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents a large number of UGC officials, is opposed to the resignation call.

The Association of University Teachers wants the UGC replaced by a publicly accountable and representative body "in view of its arbitrary decisions and incompetence".

An IPCS spokesman said: "We can see no point in blaming the UGC for what is essentially a Government decision." There was no connexion with the union's role in protecting the interests of its members working for the UGC.

It is also to seek to water down the ASTMS demand for "a complete restructuring and democratization of universities to involve employees, the trade union and labour movement and the wider community", in their running. Instead the AUT suggests involving the trade unions and labour movement more deeply in existing decision-making bodies such as courts and councils.

All delegates are likely to support the ASTMS analysis of the cuts and their effect on women students. The union says that the departments under the most severe attack are those such as social sciences with a

higher than average proportion of women students.

Ms Patricia Leman, a member of the executive of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, is seeking re-election to the TUC women's advisory committee for 1982-83. She was elected to the committee for the first time last year.

The AUT bitterly attacks the Government for abandoning the Robbins principle in one of its resolutions submitted to the Scottish TUC in Perth from April 19-23.

Another resolution goes on to the endorsement of congress for a call to principals and governing bodies of higher education institutions to re-use the sack staff and turn away well-qualified students, and to hold their responsibility to provide higher education to all who can benefit from it.

Social service cuts warning

The threat of cuts in training provision for social workers is viewed with dismay by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work.

The council has warned local authorities in a letter that efforts by universities, polytechnics, and colleges to maintain social work courses will be seriously undermined if social service departments are heavily cut.

It is concerned that cuts could reduce secondments to social services, which is an expensive but important part of training.

The overall number of secondments of all social work graduates dropped from 39 per cent in 1980 to 26 per cent last year. The percentage for graduates fell from 30 to 21 per cent, and for graduates from 51 to 35 per cent, in the same period.

Surprisingly the total number of grants given to social work students in Britain went up and the number of discretionary awards by English and Welsh local authorities also rose from 31 to 48 per cent.

The council urges central government, employers and local authorities to protect resources spent on social work training.

"Universities and colleges are making every effort to maintain their commitment to the training of staff for the national social services, but to do so, they are dependent on the supply of students and the provision of practice experience and student supervision. If either is too far reduced, the educational resources in colleges and universities will disappear," it says.

The council points out a contradiction in a recent Government Green Paper, *Care in the Community*, emphasizing a new look community care structure, but allocating no new resources for training.



Singer-songwriter Lynsey de Paul meets Sir Hugh Casson, president of the Royal Academy, after he had opened an exhibition this week to mark the centenary of Hornsey School of Art, which is now part of Middlesex Polytechnic. Former fashion student Miss de Paul is one of a number of celebrities whose work is included in the exhibition, which will run at Hornsey Library, London, until April 3.

200 craft teachers needed, ACSET told

A substantial shortage of craft, design and technology teachers is likely unless one-year training certificate courses are maintained beyond 1984 when they are due to be phased out, a Department of Education and Science paper says.

The paper, which outlines the future of one-year certificate courses in CDT, business studies and music aimed at mature students, has been submitted for a decision to the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Education of Teachers.

In its study of possible shortages, the DES says that supply for music is in balance, business studies will show a moderate shortage but that for CDT a minimum of some 200 new recruits a year are necessary to maintain shortages at 1977/78 levels.

To partially overcome shortages in CDT as well as make up for possible

wastage, a minimum of 400 new recruits or more a year would be required in this decade and beyond.

Such recruitment can only partly come via three to four year BED courses, although this rose to a healthier 280 in 1981. The remainder of the intake came from one year specialist courses (200), retraining courses (170) and postgraduate courses (40).

According to the DES, 1985 could prove to be the peak year for shortages of CDT teachers if the certificate courses are phased out before the majority of abandoned BED courses come on line, in 1984. When a decision to phase out the courses was taken, it was intended that a five year BED would replace them, but this has not happened.

Such a decision would be a disaster, the paper says, and would be a setback to the institution which has approved for 1982-83 and will for 1983 start. But the department points out that

Olga Wojtas reports from the recent conference of the Scottish Association of University Teachers

Continuing education needs funds

The AUT(S) voted to seek supplementary funding for the expansion of continuing education to meet the employment needs of the next two decades. Between 10,000 and 30,000 in the 18 plus group would not be able to go on to higher education as they might have expected, said Professor W. V. Wallace of Glasgow University. In ten years' time, the 25 to 34 age group in Scotland would be 10 per cent bigger than at present, and there would have to be some kind of compensation for their gap in education to meet the country's employment needs. In 20 years' time, the 25 to 34 age group would still be 10 per cent bigger, and there would also be a new bulge in the 18 plus group.

Universities should cease to provide services for the Government, such as the compilation of statistics, as their only means of protesting against prospective redundancies. Mr Bob Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen North told the Scottish Association of University Teachers at the weekend. Industrial action would be damaging to students. Those seeking to change the mind of the Government, however, had been handicapped by the universities initially saying they accepted the rationale behind the cuts, and that the only thing to be discussed was the timing. Opposition had been further hampered because there had been little sympathy or action outside academic circles, and government ministers believed the wind would eventually spend itself out.

If the Labour Party were returned to power, said Mr Hughes, it would seek to repair some of the damage and restore some of the funds, "but we'd be lying in our teeth if we said we could restore everything to what it was." Mr Hughes warned against universities seeking injections of private capital. Despite ministers' assurances, further university cuts seemed likely, and then universities with private funding would be liable to find the equivalent amount slashed from their budget. Universities without

these funds could also be endangered, being told by the Government that they should be able to raise similar capital. Outside funding was not compatible with academic freedom, said Mr Hughes, as private donors would give money only if it were spent in a way which suited them. Dr Alistair Smith, a lecturer in Aberdeen's geography department has been invited to direct the university's development trust by the trust's steering committee. He will be seconded for a five year period. The trust has been established to raise funding for innovative projects.

Members attack acceptance of job cuts

The council, meeting at Aberdeen University, called on the Scottish principals, courts and senates to "realize their responsibility at the eleventh hour", and refuse to implement compulsory redundancies, or cut student intake. The government would already have backed away from the cuts, said Dr Ron Emanuel of Glasgow University, had the university grants committee refused to obey it instead of turning quailing. Universities were in their present situation because a cross government believes that higher education should be restricted to a select few, but the very bodies which should have fought this, the UGC and the committee of principals and vice chancellors, had acquiesced and collaborated.

The association had to start planning now for action opposing compulsory redundancies, said Dr Emanuel, and documents were already circulating local branches proposing weekly one day strikes, no cover of the work of colleagues who were made redundant, picketing of court and senate meetings and disruption of conference trade. A university planning redundancies would be made "an outcast within the system and forced to withdraw redundancy notices, warning any other university thinking of going down that road that it does so at its peril."

There were fears at the meeting that Aberdeen would be the first university to declare compulsory redundancies, perhaps within a fortnight. Aberdeen's principal, Professor George McNeil, is to meet academic staff today and non-academic staff on Monday to discuss the university's future. The threat of imminent insolvency was a prime factor in the students' decision to end their occupation. The union has now been able to satisfy its most pressing creditors, including British Telecom. But the student newspaper has been forced to suspend publication and the campus' only vegetarian restaurant, run by the union in accommodation leased from the university has closed.



Two-step to partnership

Ballet Rambert will commit itself to partnership with the West London Institute of Higher Education next year by merging its two schools and including both in the institute. The merger will take place in September 1983 following a move later this year by the Rambert School into premises next door to the academy, which has been housed at the West London Institute since 1979. Pictured at a recent visit by Dame Marie Rambert, the company's founder, to mark the extension of the association are (left to right): Dr John Kays (principal of the institute), Dr David Ellis, Charles Worthington (chairman of Ballet Rambert), Dame Marie Rambert, Mrs Brigitte Kelly (ballet mistress at the school), Gary Sherwood (course director at the academy) and Robert North (the company's artistic director).

Oxford offers more places to pre A level candidates

Oxford University has offered more places to pre-A level candidates, than to post-A level candidates for the first time. Candidates are admitted on a testing interview, a school report, and achievement of the minimum university matriculation requirement to two grade Es at A level. The standard of the post-A level intake continues to rise, with this autumn a record 79 per cent of those accepted obtaining two grade Bs and an A or better, compared to 26 per cent of the 1980 entrants to all universities. The authors say existing legislation is adequate to cover the new trainees.

Why trainees need status

There are strong political and social rather than legal arguments for giving the proposed Government comprehensive system of adult education, the Council of Europe's committee of ministers has urged. Adult education is a major factor in economic and social development, the committee says in a policy statement sent to all member states. Individual governments should ensure that adult education becomes an integral part of a permanent education system that caters for people's needs throughout their lives. Adult education should develop the critical attitudes of women and men, users of the mass media, citizens and members of their local community, the statement says. It should relate to the lifestyle, responsibilities and problems of adults and help reduce the distinction between general education and vocational training. The committee of ministers says industrial and commercial firms should be persuaded to provide technical training that included industrial

EEC urges members to provide adult education

democracy and socio-cultural development. Adult education experiments should aim to create new job opportunities which respond to social needs not met by the commercial and public sectors. It adds that different government departments should coordinate their adult education activities and there must be more coordination between public authorities and responsible voluntary bodies. "Adult education is a fundamental factor of equality of educational opportunity and of cultural democracy, and therefore of particular importance for ensuring the promotion of equal status for women and men. The British government is already considering amendments to the 1944 Education Act which would require local education authorities to provide adult education. Most adult education bodies, local authority associations and voluntary organizations consulted by the Department of Education and Science last year agreed they should have a duty to make it available.

Sociology working party set up

The General Teaching Council of Scotland is to set up a working party which will assess what qualifications are necessary to teach modern studies, as opposed to its previous bias towards geography and history. Scottish university sociology departments have been pressing for more than a decade for recognition of a single honours sociology degree as suitable qualification, claiming that the school modern studies curriculum is now 80 per cent sociology as opposed to its previous bias towards geography and history. At present, GTC regulations require passes in three social sciences.

Bradford reviews colleges

A decision on whether to merge Bradford and Ilkley Colleges was to be taken today by Bradford City Council's further education panel following detailed consultations. The panel met last week after a special education services sub-committee had failed to rally a surprise about-turn by the council's ruling Labour group to veto the merger. The panel passed a resolution supporting the council's policy of proceeding higher and further education in the district. However, because of concerns over the Labour group vote it decided that before reaching a final verdict, views of staff, students and trade unions should be sought. All groups have been asked to comment on whether they would prefer a merger as previously planned, whether they support the Labour group's vote or wish for the merger of Bradford and Ilkley Colleges to form an enlarged Bradford College. The latter option was first raised when the council was discussing the future of higher and further education in the district and was rejected by two working parties. It is unlikely that any of the three options except the first in favour of a merger to form a new institution will gain any support. During the last week, meetings of staff, students, academic boards and governing bodies of the two colleges as well as the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education have made it quite clear that any other decision will be strongly opposed.

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Student hopes of a policy change fade

Student leaders claim their week of action against the Government's grants policy has been a success despite patchy support across the country. Although disappointed at the low level of national media coverage, they believe that local publicity has been effective in conveying their case to the general public. More than 15,000 students, 500 of them wearing rubber masks caricaturing Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, marched through London to a rally in Hyde Park. They were joined by cyclists from Manchester and Merseyside, and by another group who had walked from Cambridge.

Demonstrations in Glasgow and Cardiff attracted 3,000 and 2,000 students at the end of a week of walk-outs, alternative lectures, and other activities aimed at underlining the impact of Government policies on post-school education. In Manchester there was surprisingly strong support from further education college students but the universities' response was less enthusiastic. At Coventry, the polytechnic's student president said that the walkout was supported by only 2 per cent of students. Despite general satisfaction with the level of activity, National Union of Student Leaders have clearly given up hope of influencing the present Government to alter course. Instead they feel the next step is to influence possible future Governments - and the Social Democratic Party is clearly firmly in their sights, although NUS admits that both the SDP and the Labour Party need to be convinced that education should



Redhill Tech students at London grants demonstration.

Talk and sympathy from a handful of dons

Murmurs of agreement come from 60 students meeting in the Northgate Hall in central Oxford late in the afternoon for an alternative seminar on "Are the social sciences subversive?" "You cannot sit here and discuss all this in isolation. The point is the Government is attacking the working class. It's predominantly the middle class who attend universities. We should tackle this in a much broader way." Seminars on "The End of Criticism", on the battle over cheap fares in London, and on the Government's economic strategy (theory and practice) have already been given by sympathetic university dons. This way students boycotting lectures in support of the week of action on cuts and grants can discuss their reasons for protest.

Sir Keith Joseph, as Secretary of State for Education, the man with the finger on the cuts button, is quickly given a star role as bogeyman. It is he who feels the "hard" sciences cost-effective, while social - presumably "soft" - sciences are left-wing. In fact, as one of the four dons involved pointed out, social science research is cheap requiring books, paper, photo copying, and a travel grant, while physics research, for example, may still take long to apply and use very expensive equipment. But are they subversive? Steve Lukes, a Balliol don, answers no and yes: no, clearly they are not the property of left-wing radicals; yes, they do set out to challenge existing ways of thinking. Tim Mason, a history don from St Peter's, saw the cuts as part of an attack on all liberal institutions - even on British liberalism itself. He described how research was being devalued: Oxford had just four post-graduate awards in history last year. Andrew Glyn, from Corpus Christi described how Marxist economists, though facing difficulties using conventional terms, still had to explain current events.

Alliance 'would not restore all cuts'

A Social Democratic/Liberal government would re-examine the Robbins principle but would be unable to restore all the cuts in higher education, Mr Tom McNally, the SDP education spokesman, said this week. In a speech at University College, London, he continued the drift away from key elements of the party's discussion document on higher education, which was produced for the SDP conferences last September. Like Mrs Shirley Williams last week, Mr McNally made no mention of that document's radical proposals for local control of universities and downgrading of the University Grants Committee. Although he questioned the value of the binary division between universities and the rest of higher education, he found it "neither practical nor desirable" to bring both sides under one umbrella. A de-

veloped regional tier of government might take responsibility for overseeing the polytechnics. From what I have said, I hope that it is clear that I am totally any retreat back to a narrow elite form of higher education," Mr McNally said. "Any Alliance government coming to office in the mid-1980s would wish to find all sectors of higher education with well thought-out, non-sectional ideas of how best to repair the damage done to the system and give it a long-term perspective to the end of the century." But he warned: "The emphasis that any Alliance government is likely to give to the training and educational provisions of the 16-19 age group means that higher education can expect neither blank cheques nor a return to the status quo." Detailed SDP policy on higher education is being discussed by a study group which will report to the

Polys benefit from drop in university recruitment

The number of first year students on full-time and sandwich courses in polytechnics went up by a sixth this year, according to figures released by the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics. The statistics confirm that polytechnics have reaped the benefits of the cut in university recruitment, the complex with the effect of rising unemployment and an unprecedented number of 18-year-olds. In 1981-2 first year enrolments to polytechnics rose by an overall 16.4 per cent on full-time and sandwich courses; by 18.6 per cent on sandwich courses alone; and by 2.4 per cent on part-time courses. First degree course enrolments have increased by 20 per cent (29,953 to 35,988); and on higher national courses by 33.8 per cent (7,128 to 9,538). There has also been a 16 per cent rise in the number of engineering and technology students (8,546 to 9,913); 29.6 per cent rise in science and mathematics (7,058 to 9,146); and 10.6 per cent rise in the number taking administration and business studies (13,971 to 15,452). The CDP points out that the 30 polytechnics account for more than three-quarters of the full-time and

poly-making Council of Social Democracy. But Mr McNally envisaged a long-term aim of education and training after 16 for all who want it. He considered the Robbins principle of higher education for all qualified applicants "not a bad objective for a civilized society" but could not commit a future government to basing policy on a dictum which would be almost a quarter of a century old. A reassessment could be made through dialogue between the Secretary of State and interest groups or by a rapid "wise man inquiry". Mr McNally criticised the cuts now being imposed on the universities but felt that there might be some benefits. "Contact with the grubby world of political compromise might induce a welcome realism on the part of the universities and who knows what an uplifting impact such meetings might have on the minds of politicians?" he asked.

Figures cast doubt on future Royal Dental School merger

Closing the Royal Dental School would save more than merging it with another school, according to new figures in a London University report. A report by London's joint medical advisory committee, this week recommends a merger of the school with Guy's Hospital Dental School on the London Bridge site. The move is fiercely opposed in a minority report by Professor William Houston, dean of the Royal, who argues that it would waste time and money because of the 30 years' planning behind a proposed move of the school to St George's Medical School at Tooting. The majority report, which broadly envisages two major dental school groups, the south Thames and the north Thames group, holds that a merger would save the same money as an option in a different report last year to close the school in toto. But when some of these assumptions were challenged at a committee meeting, it was decided to look at

Goldsmiths' status 'must be resolved'

The status of Goldsmiths' College must be resolved by 1988, says a University of London report. A working party which reported to academic council this week recognises that Goldsmiths' academic development has suffered because of restrictions arising from its status. Goldsmiths is an incorporated institution of the university, with recognized teachers, and applied in 1979 to be admitted as a school. But last year, as the financial situation worsened and it seemed unrealistic to add to the university, the college asked that the application should "lie on the table". The university committee which has now reopened the question says that a decision on the long-term future of the college cannot be deferred. It says there are strong ties between the college and the university based on an 80-year association and on personal links. The committee believes that the university has a special obligation to Goldsmiths to work with the college towards a decision on its future.

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Students fear cash 'blackmail'

Students at Sussex University are pressing for an emergency national conference to discuss the threat to autonomy posed by university authorities withholding union money after a two-week occupation. They fear that other universities will follow suit and use the new method of student union financing to control tactics like occupations. At Sussex the authorities have threatened to keep back £15,000 because administrative staff were unable to work as a result of the occupation. The university has agreed to spread the costs over two months because of the union's financial difficulties. The threat of imminent insolvency was a prime factor in the students' decision to end their occupation. The union has now been able to satisfy its most pressing creditors, including British Telecom. But the student newspaper has been forced to suspend publication and the campus' only vegetarian restaurant, run by the union in accommodation leased from the university has closed.

Fears that the tactic could be employed elsewhere are said to be responsible for a decision by York University students to call of a week-long occupation, although union sources locally refused to comment. At Manchester, where the university aims to cut the union's income by £100,000 over the next two years, students fear that they will be subjected to the same pressure if they refuse to comply with a 16 per cent reduction over two years. Negotiations are continuing but if the 16 per cent cut goes ahead, welfare and education advice, and society and club activities will suffer, and the jobs of many of the union's 140 employees will be at risk. Sussex is to arrange a fringe meeting at the National Union of Students East conference in Blackpool to build support for its campaign. Its treasurer, Mr Dave Cryer, said many unions had sent money and offers of support already, and that he was confident the necessary backing for an emergency conference could be achieved.

Overseas news

Top advisory body 'strayed from aims'

from Geoff Maslen
MELBOURNE

Australia's top higher education body the Tertiary Education Commission, should be completely restructured according to two organizations representing academics in universities and colleges of advanced education.

The two have criticized the commission's lack of independence, the secretive way it makes decisions, and its failure to consult adequately with state authorities.

The commission (TEC), which advises the government on the spending of more than A\$1,600 (£2,784m) a year on higher education, was attacked for acting as if it were a government department and not a statutory body.

In submissions made to the government last week, the Federation of College Academics and the Federation of University Staff Associations, argued that the "commission had strayed from the intentions of its creators" and should be reformed.

The TEC was set up in 1977 to coordinate the work of three former tertiary commissions concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education. The commissions became councils operating under the umbrella of the TEC which received recommendations from the three councils.

The university and college federations claim that the commission has frequently modified the councils' proposals without adequate explanation and that it tries to give the advice it believes the government wants to hear.

In its report to the government on higher education spending between 1982 and 1984, the commission cut the university and college councils' proposals by A\$200m (£348m) and took a further A\$10m (£17.5m) off the sum proposed by the Technical and Further Education Council.

The federations believe that with the departure this year of the funding chairman of the commission, Professor Peter Karmel, who has been appointed vice-chancellor of the Australian National University, the government will want to change the way the commission is structured and the way it works.

In January, the federal minister for education, Mr Fife, asked several higher education organizations to make submissions regarding the future structure and operation of the

commission. Although Mr Fife said he was not contemplating "major changes".

At present, the commission operates with a full-time chairman three full-time commissioners, who also head each of the subsidiary councils, and five part-time commissioners representing business, union and community groups. In turn, each of the councils has a mix of members representing the particular institutions and relevant community interest groups.

According to the general secretary of the Federation of University Staff Associations, Mr Les Wallis, the commission rejudges issues already canvassed by the councils and set itself up as a more expert body.

"We're proposing that the composition of the commission be changed. It should have a full-time chairman, together with the heads of the three councils plus two part-time members from each of the councils. The commission would then have a mix of full and part-time people who know what's going on in the three tertiary sectors, it would then be a genuine coordinating body," Mr Wallis said.

The university federation's submission calls on the government to expand the commission's role to include giving advice on student assistance and the implications of changing patterns of enrolment.

The submissions from both the university and college federations criticize the commission for by-passing the commission on significant education questions, as was the case when the Razor Gang proposed introducing tuition fees and a loans scheme for students, and mass mergers of teachers colleges.

Professor Peter Karmel has told academics at the Australian National University that universities face a long, uphill task in trying to change the public view of higher education. Since 1975 the public perception of higher education had become increasingly unfavourable.

Institutions would be forced to seek outside money through contract work from government or private enterprise.

"We don't have the American tradition of large scale philanthropy to universities nor the same scale of available contract research work. But these days even a comparatively small amount of outside money is worthwhile," Professor Karmel said.

Indonesia gets helping hand

The Australian vice-chancellors' committee will assist the Indonesian government in a A\$44m (£77m) project to set up a new campus for Hasanudin University in Ujung Padang, South Sulawesi.

The council, through the Australian Universities International Development Programme, has agreed to provide a three-year academic consulting service for the project which is being funded by the Asian Development Bank.

UN counts cost of lost trees

The effects of large-scale tree felling in Africa, Asia and Latin America are subject of a world study involving many research institutions coordinated by the United Nations University. In the long term these changes may endanger the agricultural potential of the foremost wheat-yielding areas.

The Amazon still holds sufficient timber reserves to supply the world for 20 years at its present rate of consumption. But large and uncontrolled forest clearing operations have already created patches of wasteland spreading in the once contiguous dark woodland - as has happened in the tropical forests of Central Africa and the Himalayan foothills. During the past 30 years, about half the world's forests have disappeared.

Researchers say deforestation of the Amazon may also affect rainfall patterns and create permanent drought.

Army asks for help on 'mother law'



Elections before military rule.

from Bernard Kennedy
ANKARA

Turkish university staff are turning their attention increasingly to politics. For although democratic elections are to be held in autumn 1983 or spring 1984, the country has no effective constitution, and the universities are being asked to help write one.

The situation is not without its ironies, since the constitution which the military rulers wish to replace was largely the work of university staff. Moreover, there are signs of sharp differences of opinion between army and academia.

The committee entrusted with the task of preparing the first draft is responsible to a 160-strong Consultative Assembly, whose members were selected last autumn by the ruling National Security Council. Its chairman, Orhan Aldikactil, is a law professor known to hold moderately liberal views. Rather than look to the generals for inspiration, he has inaugurated a process of wide consultation and asked universities and professional associations on their views.

It was the military who decided

that a new "mother law" (as it is called in Turkish) was necessary, and they are widely believed to favour a simpler, more authoritarian and less liberal style than the 1961 formula allowed for, with its numerous checks and balances, guarantees of various freedoms and sanctification of such items as the right to housing.

The Ankara political sciences faculty, however, together with a few colleagues from Istanbul - is generally given the credit (or blame) for the progressive nature of that document. Many working in higher education feel it quite adequate. Thus the Ankara Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences has suggested that a slightly amended version should be submitted to a referendum.

Whatever constitution emerges, it will be submitted first to the security council and then to a referendum before entering into force. What was not clear was whether the academy wanted to amend the original text, the product of Turkey's first military intervention, or the text as amended in 1973 under the influence of the 1971 "coup by communication". The latter is less liberal, notably on the question of university autonomy.

Colleges braced for austerity

from Lindsay Wright
WELLINGTON

Two or three teachers' colleges face closure as a result of the New Zealand government's call for a 3 per cent cut in all departments.

High on the list are those at Hamilton, Palmerston North and Dunedin. That would leave only three primary teachers' colleges, taking intakes which could easily be accommodated in two colleges.

For the universities the possibilities are less dramatic but equally disconcerting. They follow a period of mildly oscillating fortunes in which the latest bonus was a pre-election announcement of increased grants for universities with bigger rolls.

Anticipating a swingback, the Association of University Teachers president Tony Rayner says that the universities have already borne the brunt of a series of cost-cutting measures over recent years.

"Any fat which may have been in the system", he claims, "has been well and truly removed."

As minister of finance, Prime Minister Rob Muldoon has rarely shown any warmth towards the universities. He recently accused academic economists of harming New Zealand by undermining overseas confidence.

"There seems little purpose to me", says Tony Rayner, "in engaging in exchanges regarding whether we do, or do not, know the correct time of day. Our expertise is used sufficiently widely by the governments by industry and by commerce that there can be no need of public avowals that we are practical people."

Practical or not, New Zealand's academics are quietly steeling themselves for a predictable post-election austerity and praying concurrently that they might be an area where the axe falls lightly or not at all.

Boozers benefit from bar loss

from John Walsh
DUBLIN

The image of the beer-swilling undergraduate has taken a knocking in Ireland. The students' bar in Trinity College, Dublin is the only hostel in the country actually losing money.

College authorities have agreed to wipe out the bar's debt of IR£10,000 (£12,300) and to subsidize the lurching students in their favourite pastime.

The Licensed Vintners' Association has expressed some amazement at Trinity bar's predicament. "I know things are difficult at the moment and that some bars operate for a time at a trading loss, but there must be something wrong when a bar in Dublin's city centre has to be subsidized," commented a spokesman.

The decision has raised quite a few eyebrows. The Trinity College Gazette enquires of its "gentle reader, what would you choose if your fairy god, finance minister could wave a wand and give you £10,000 for department purposes?"

It supplies the answer itself with the comment that at a time when non-pay items are being scythed, the question is a foolish one.

The editorial in the Gazette argues that unless the college board has sound reasons for believing that the campus bar will make money next year, it should steel its nerve and decide to close the place down.

Far from closing it, the students' union wants a capital grant to make the place more attractive. Union president, Mr Alex White, described it as inviting as a bar on a car ferry.

Cattlebreeder's son heads academy

The Mongolian Academy of Sciences has a new president, Dr Choydogyin Tserem, whom the official news agency *Munkhsumu* describes as the son of a simple cattle-breeder from Donogov Aymag.

Dr Tserem was educated at the Lomonosov University in Moscow, and has spent two extended periods (1964-71 and 1974-80) at the International Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna. He returned to Mongolia in 1980 with a doctorate in mathematical physics - a remarkably quick achievement in the Soviet Union where a doctorate normally requires upwards of 15 years further research after the candidate's PhD.

Since 1980, Dr Tserem has been "learned secretary" of the academy. His promotion followed the dismissal of his predecessor for unsocialist conduct, the diversion of hard currency belonging to the academy.

The insured value of the university buildings is about IR£78m (£96m). However, the treasurer's report warns that the maintenance of the buildings has started to suffer because of the financial difficulties.

North American news

Congress set to reject cuts

from Peter David
WASHINGTON

Within a month of receiving President Reagan's 1983 budget proposals, leaders from both sides of Congress have made it clear that they will not endorse all the big cuts which the White House has asked for in student grants and loans.

At committee hearings last week students and university presidents said the proposed cuts of around 40 per cent in federal aid for students would put college beyond the reach of many students and force many institutions to close.

A group of more than 20 Republican members of congress has already formed a coalition against new cuts in education and spending and has written to the president promising to oppose the reduction in loans and grants.

Representative Paul Simon, Democratic chairman of the house postsecondary committee, said that although his committee might endorse minor savings, it would reject the bulk of the cuts called for in federal student aid.

He predicted that the cuts would also be rejected on the floor of the house if higher education funding were debated. But he warned that the cuts could slip through if Congress faced another umbrella budget bill encompassing a range of spending areas.

In the Republican-controlled Senate the student aid cuts are proving no more popular. Senator Peter Domenici, chairman of the budget committee, has proposed an alternative 1983 budget in which student aid cuts would be confined to the guaranteed loans programme with major federal grant programmes remaining at their existing level.

The campaign against the aid cuts was also strengthened last week with the publication of a research survey predicting that in the nation's private and independent universities some half a million students would be forced to leave higher education or transfer to the cheaper public sector if the Reagan proposals were implemented.

Mr John Phillips, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said he was confident that Congress, confronted with these "startling figures", would reject or modify the president's budget.

The survey, conducted by the association's research institute, says that students in the private sector - which recruits about a fifth of American students - would lose about \$1,300m under the White House budget, a figure which exceeded all state aid paid to students in 1980-81.

The loss of half a million students would represent a decline of more than a quarter in the total enrolment of private universities and colleges, leading to severe disruption and the closure of institutions, the survey predicts.

Mr Allan Ostar, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, has meanwhile called on President Reagan to establish a panel of congressional, university and business leaders to review the impact of the proposed cuts.

He said: "A major concern that I have is that the massive cuts in federal aid to higher education have been so haphazard, so abrupt and poorly conceived that as a result there is great confusion on the part of college and university administrators, state officials, students and even members of Congress and other federal government officials."

"No one seems to know what is being cut or eliminated, what the impact will be or who, if anyone, is responsible for picking up the slack."

forms and we used that to print what we gathered - about 500 pieces. "Her kids helped us to collate the pages and, for a case of beer, a guy who owed her a favour bound them for us. Then I took them around to nearby bookshops and sold them on consignment. I had to learn how not to look stupid."

When the first 5,000 were sold, Mr Hammerstrom printed 5,000 more. Soon he was on the regional best-seller list.

When sales of the booklet printed on his sister's press hit 30,000, publishers not previously interested became interested.



Mr Reagan's budget proposals face private college opposition.

Warner Books of New York, the publishing division of Warner Brothers, signed a contract with the graffiti-researcher, who then went off in search of more college lavatories.

The result is four published books of college graffiti. Knowing their potential readers Warners have marketed three of these under the names of the football colleges play, namely, graffiti in the big ten, graffiti in the Pacific ten, and graffiti in the south-western conference. Presumably Ivy League universities are capable of standing on their academics progress and their book is called *Graffiti in the Ivy League*.

Mr Hammerstrom, who is now 37 though he looks younger, visited more than 30 colleges while preparing these books. Marina Haan travelled to about half that number, "lured" by personal and issue-orientated stuff. Little of it was very clever. "However, her favourite graffiti was from a female hand. 'Women are born without a sense of humour, so they will not laugh while men are romancing them.'"

Though he later found graffiti in other places, such as libraries, desk tops and science laboratories, Mr Hammerstrom's earlier, and still most dependable haunts have been lavatories.

"After a while, I decided that the way to do the job was to tell people what I was up to. They were very helpful. Students would take me to places that had the best graffiti."

Mr Hammerstrom makes no pretence of extracting great truths from the writings on the college lavatory

walls. However, he reports some changes in tone over the years. The declarations of the "three-decade" of the 1960s and the "me-decade" of the 1970s have given way to more introspective thoughts. This is probably because "there is more a need now to communicate than to confront."

Who actually writes graffiti at universities? Here Mr Hammerstrom opines, "judging from the buildings where I find it, mostly freshmen and sophomores (first-year freshmen I call them). It is a stage that they go through. Since they were five or six they have been told not to use bad words. They are away from home for the first time and they go crazy."

"There is less of it in places frequented by senior students, faculty areas have the most witty graffiti. Why do they do it? [?] For the same reason that you read a cereal box at breakfast. They are simply bored with their present activity. They come up with something that they never thought of before. There is nobody around to share it with, and so they write it on the desk or the wall."

Some of the graffiti has a religious touch: "Radiation leaks are made by fools like me, but only god can make a nuclear reactor that is 93 million miles - from the neighbourhood elementary school."

Some of it is profound: "Life is what happens when you are busy making other plans" and "everybody is wild on the inside". Some of it is word-play: "If con is the opposite of pro, then what is the opposite of proppress" and "I don't give a damn about apathy". And "Californians are not without their faults."

Some of it is concerned with sex: "What do you call couples who practice coitus interruptus? A: 'Parents' and 'Virginity is an unsocial disease' and 'solibicy is not hereditary'."

Harvard graffiti were disappointing, "humourless, with a huge chunk of creativity missing". Mr Hammerstrom awarded the palm to Rice University of Texas. "I checked later and found that its student body spans a wide geographical range and is made up of the top 3 per cent of high-school pupils."

Explaining writing on the wall

from P. E. Burke
MADISON WISCONSIN

Richard B. Hammerstrom, 37, a law graduate of the University of Wisconsin and a former corporation lawyer, is a collector and publisher of student graffiti, and he may have come up with an explanation, which we could dub Hammerstrom's Law, for graffiti found in the very large US universities.

"The amount of graffiti rises geometrically rather than arithmetically (with the rise in the number of students), which might indicate more sense of alienation at the bigger schools. At the smaller schools there are more people around that you know and so a better chance for someone to share a thought with. When you do that, you do not have to write it on something."

Six years ago he got into the "graffiti publishing business" after his fiancée, Marina H. Haan, who worked at the University of Wisconsin, "came home and tempted him with stuff that she had seen on walls around campus." He began to notice graffiti himself; they compared what they saw and entertained people with it.

"Then about two years ago we took a week's vacation and visited four nearby big colleges to collect graffiti. Our intention at that point was to amuse our friends with a loose-leaf collection," stated Mr Hammerstrom.

"My sister (a T-shirt manufacturer) has a press for printing her order

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What will Chilver say?

The report on higher education in Northern Ireland due next week, is awaited with apprehension, especially by Ulster's New University, writes Paul McGill

One thing is certain about the final report of the Chilver committee, to be published next week: few people think any good will come of it. The review group, chaired by Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, was set up in December 1978 to consider the provision of higher and advanced further education in Northern Ireland, and review local needs in the 1980s and 1990s and to make recommendations.

That was back in the days when Lord Melchett was introducing new initiatives like educational maintenance allowances and people still talked about improving the education service or raising the proportion of working class children or women in higher education.

Since then one wave after another of government spending cuts has changed the whole philosophy and mood of the education system. The EMA scheme has long since been dropped, the working class is less interested in getting its children into higher education than finding next week's rent. Even vice chancellors are wandering where the next redundancy will come from.

The Chilver committee is not responsible for any of this. Yet, it is being seen as another Government ploy to rationalize and save money.

in much the same way as the education and library boards are talking about school closures. Not a word of Chilver's final report has yet been read by the public, but his name is already mud.

While the committee has not imposed any spending cuts, it has certainly not done much to boost its standing. The interim report on teacher education, issued in June 1980, incurred the wrath of the Roman Catholic church and many others, for its recommendations that the two Catholic colleges should merge and then move to the same site at Stranmillis to form the Belfast Centre for Teacher Education.

It was Melchett's successor, Lord Elton, who asked for the interim report, one which will stress the efficient use of resources and will contemplate improvements only in so far as they can be met for savings elsewhere.

One recommendation is virtually known already - that a co-ordinating machinery should be set up to plan the development of higher and further education. It is likely to include the universities, the polytechnic, the teacher education colleges and possibly some upgraded further education colleges.

The evidence to the review group overwhelmingly favoured some sort of planning mechanism, but the tricky problems include the relationship with the University Grants Committee and the need to persuade the Department of Education to cede power over a sector it enjoys controlling even if it does not have the resources to do it properly.

The most keenly awaited part of the report will be its comments on the future of the New University of Ulster. The indications are that the committee considered the arguments for and against closure to be finely balanced, but decided in the end to recommend a radical change from a traditional university to a centre combining some degree work with things like adult education, professional studies, in-service post-experience courses and training for the unemployed.

The report is expected to argue that the status quo cannot be preserved because of the reluctance of students to come to Northern Ireland and because of NUI's failure to build up its enrolments or make a significant contribution to Northern Ireland life.

On the other hand, there is a powerful case for retaining the campus since it already exists and closure would mean a lot of money down the drain. Moreover, closure would mean a monopoly of higher education facilities in the Belfast area and the loss of the areas of study and research which NUI has successfully pioneered.

Of course, next week's report could go for expansion, using some of the many arguments available. One was produced by the Ulster Polytechnic when it pointed out that increasing numbers of qualified pupils are leaving school each year but not entering higher or further education.

The number of school-leavers with two or more A levels who did not go on to advanced study rose from 359 in 1970 to 502 four years later and 754 in 1978. In the same three years, the numbers with one or more A level went up from 626 to 977 and then to 1306, according to the poly, so there is a large pool of ability to be tapped.

This pool is likely to rise for at least a couple of years, firstly because the number of 18-year-olds has not yet reached its peak and secondly because increasing numbers of pupils are entering for examinations at A level, O level and CSE.

Another argument is that government cuts in Britain will make it more difficult for school-leavers to get places in universities and polytechnics there; provision must therefore be made for them at home.

Government figures last week showed that in 1980/81, 3,522 Northern Ireland students were at universities in Britain or the Republic of Ireland. Polytechnic students push the total well above 4,000.

NUI could do with even a fraction of these students and the Northern Ireland economy could benefit greatly from the £7.06m that was spent on fees and maintenance grants for the students involved. On the other hand, nobody has managed to

find out why so many Northern Ireland young people are so keen to leave.

The problem is that even if Chilver does strongly champion growth, larger forces would almost certainly prevent it. The Government, after all, is unlikely to sanction expansion in Northern Ireland while it is busily reversing it elsewhere.

The government has made clear that greater education opportunity will not be the guiding principle. The present Education Minister, Mr Nicholas Scott, has declared that the Robbins principle is dead and the Government has announced that the higher education budget in Northern Ireland will be cut by the British average over the next couple of years.

The UGC has given detailed advice to English, Welsh and Scottish universities on how they should make their reductions. Chilver's role is to be seen as the equivalent body for Queen's NUI and the other institutions, even if that was not why the review group was established.

The report is unlikely to fulfil that role, if only because it will not be specific enough. It is more likely to lay down general lines for development, leaving to the proposed new planning body the setting of specific targets and the detailed scrutiny of each course. In that sense, next week's report may prove an anticlimax - a beginning to the higher education debate rather than an end.



Sir Henry Chilver: a beginning

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Fighting for chemists rights

Dr Roy Guthrie, the Royal Society of Chemistry's new secretary-general, aims to foster contact between different sciences; Robin McKie reports

and defend these among their peers.

Of course there were mistakes. At one point it was decided that only one staff member would be responsible for all the tutorial work of any one student - a move which Dr Guthrie describes as "a disaster" and which has now been scrapped.

Other innovations were more successful, and Dr Guthrie is particularly proud of the "science and technology in science" course which comprises 25 per cent of the compulsory first-year teaching at Griffith. This course provides studies of the growth of science, how it is funded, governmental science policy, scientific philosophy, and even a little science fiction.

But in general this liberal, general approach to science teaching has been a success at Griffith. Dr Guthrie believes. If it has failed elsewhere, then this is because interdisciplinary teaching has run out of steam and enthusiasm, a development which he believes is caused by a failure to link it, and to maintain, interdisciplinary research.

"This is very difficult to maintain, yet it is done all the time in industry where chemists have to work in close collaboration with biologists and other scientists. It is something we felt was important and tried to encourage at Griffith all the time."

However, Dr Guthrie has now chosen to end an association that he clearly recalls with relief and affection. Having been appointed vice-chancellor of Griffith, he felt the only avenue, that were open to him were increasing involvement in university politics; perhaps to become a vice-chancellor one day. "This is no bad thing, but it has the tremendous disadvantage of moving one away from academic fields; my new post involves the great benefit of keeping me involved in management but still up to my elbows in chemistry."

Of course, he admits to slight apprehension about having severed

In two months' time the college lecturers' union will consider changing its rules to allow it to pursue more explicit political campaigns and activities.

In the meantime leaders of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education are seeking a widespread debate among the members to ensure the decision reached in Newcastle in May is a reasonable reflection of their views.

If the conference accepts the executive's recommendation a grey area which has plagued the union for several years will be cleared up. As they stand, the rules could render affiliation to organizations and campaigns which lack an overt educational purpose open to challenge in the courts.

As conference, like the national council, is politically to the left of the union membership, the change is likely to go ahead unless the contrary view is successful in the branches before the end of May.

Natfhe is already deeply involved in politics. It has produced a careful critique of monetarism, opposed successive attempts by the Government to operate an incomes policy through cash limits, protected the Inner London Education Authority against what it saw as a politically motivated attack, and most recently joined in the condemnation of the proposed union legislation.

But aspects of all these affect education or lecturers in some way. The rule change would open up other areas - so long as expressly party politics are excluded.

A key effect - one sure to be latched on to by opponents - will be to transfer the decision on whether or not to affiliate to - for example the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament - from a ballot of the membership to conference or national council.

But supporters would argue that the union's activities should be influenced through its decision-making process, and all members should be encouraged to attend branch meetings etc.

Lurking in the background is the private but widely discussed debate over whether Natfhe should affiliate to the Labour Party. After all, there is a growing identity between the education policies of the two bodies, as well as in other areas. A year ago Natfhe leaders were privately talking up with a political party in dynamic and would lead to mass resignations.

The internal problems of the party, and the added status of the Association of Polytechnic Teachers as a rival in a major sector of Natfhe organization, has pushed the debate into the background.

Opponents say it would be wrong for Natfhe to wave a political flag. Supporters point out that members of other parties have no difficulties in opting out of the political levy in unions affiliated to Labour.

The rule change has the support of the union executive and stems directly from the head of steam generated within Natfhe over CND.

The spring of 1981 saw the CND revival and the growing support for European disarmament in the form advocated by historian E P Thompson. There was the row over the refusal of the BBC to broadcast a programme on the issue by Professor Mike Pent of the Open University.

The appearance on the conference agenda of a series of motions dealing with peace and disarmament was therefore no surprise. What did anger delegates was the knowledge that if the resolution specifically calling for CND affiliation had been brought by any member who felt it was wrong.

It was almost a rerun of 1978, when anti-racism was the dominant theme of conference and the then



Should Natfhe back demonstrations like this one?

president Mr Francis Cammaerts ruled affiliation to the Anti-Nazi League out of order.

His ruling was challenged and overturned by 197 votes to 157. Natfhe went on to affiliate, encouraged by legal advice that there was no conflict between the aims of the two organizations.

In the case of CND, however, the lawyers' advice was different. While there were educational overtones to the ANL issue (National Front members were stepping up their recruiting activities in schools and colleges and Natfhe had a firm anti-racist policy) none could be found for CND.

Before conference, union solicitor Mr Hugh Pierce warned that Natfhe's rules restricted activities to education issues and matters of concern to the teaching profession.

"CND is a political organization campaigning on an issue which affects all citizens as citizens rather than teachers as teachers," he warned. If Natfhe went ahead and affiliated, legal action could be brought by any member who felt it was wrong.

This was confirmed in a further opinion from counsel, Mr James Goudie, six weeks later. He said it was plain that the educational context of the clause of the union's

Should the lecturers carry a political banner?

Natfhe is considering changing its rules so it can affiliate to Nuclear Disarmament. David Jobbins reports

constitution dealing with campaigning precluded affiliation.

"There is no political object or other rule which can be relied on," he wrote.

By the July council it was clear that many members thought that the advice on CND raised wider questions for the union's activities.

It seemed paradoxical to many that Natfhe could openly and safely attack Government economic policy in a way that many might consider near-partisan yet could not tackle fundamental issues such as human survival. The leadership too, had given thought to the problem and come up with a similar solution - a political fund from which such activities could be financed. Creation of a political fund opened up another prospect - affiliation to the Labour Party, a move which many activists then thought was only a matter of three or perhaps four years away.

But by November the picture had changed. New legal advice indicated that a political fund was not needed if the union kept aloof from party politics.

Whether a particular action is party political or not is left by the 1913 Trade Union Act to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, now renamed the Certification Officer. As long ago as

1925 he had decided that political meant party political, although Natfhe's adviser pointed out that the issue had always been open to question. But he went on to record the decision of the Certification Officer in the case of Coleman v the Post Office Engineering Union only last year.

This definition of party political had been extremely narrow, Mr Goudie said. Only - in the case in question - spending on literature and meetings for parties with members in Parliament or seeking them would have to come from a political fund, but a local anti-cuts campaign, although political, could be properly financed from a union's general fund.

It was on Mr Goudie's advice that the executive decided to add a new rule permitting pursuit of political objects.

A memorandum being sent to all Natfhe members from the executive says: "In seeking to influence government policies the association is of necessity engaging in politics. It is also clear that the association does not seek to involve itself in party politics. Our policies are not based on party political considerations. We do not encourage members to vote for one political party rather than another in either Parliamentary or local elections.

"We do not sponsor MPs, though we do engage Parliamentary consultants from among MPs already elected. Our affiliation to the TUC is explicitly on a non-party basis. We are willing to work with members of any government or local authority who are prepared to share to any extent our ideals and hopes for the future."

It goes on to pledge that the idea behind the rule change is not to alter this at all. "The proposed alteration is intended simply to clarify the existing situation..."

As for any possibility that Natfhe will affiliate to the Labour Party, the prospects seem if anything to have diminished. The memorandum says that affiliation to a political party would need a ballot of the entire membership, just as Natfhe's formation out of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions and the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education.

A vote for affiliation would on latest evidence be unlikely. While conferences and national councils attract the activists, national ballots tend towards the right, as in the vice presidential elections over the past three years.

By accepting his appointment as secretary-general of the Royal Society of Chemistry Dr Roy Guthrie has, at least in one sense, negated the radical intellectual philosophy which has marked a distinguished academic career.

"A former reader in chemistry at Sussex University, and later founding chairman of Griffith University's school of science, his 22-year association with higher education has been marked by pronounced tendency to break down as many boundaries between the sciences as possible.

"I suppose in many ways it can be said I have renege on this now that I have taken charge of a specific professional body concerned with only one aspect of science. To refute that I must now argue for better contacts between the different sciences at every opportunity," said 47-year-old Dr Guthrie.

A former graduate and postgraduate student King's College, London, Dr Guthrie brings an unusual depth of academic experience to such a specifically professional job. "I am great believer in people moving jobs. I think seven to eight years in any area or location is just about the maximum for anyone."

"This philosophy took the young Dr Guthrie to industry in 1958 where he worked on textile research at the British Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association's Shirley Institute. It was an enjoyable enough period, yet all the time he "hankered" for the academic life.

"Obviously one attraction of universities is their provision of a more free-wheeling approach to research. But it was more than that. I am fascinated by teaching and still am. I have certainly been very sad to give it up to come here."

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Dr Guthrie: up to his elbows

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Peter Calvocoressi argues that the shaky system of nation states makes international cooperation

All fall down

Few things are more misleading than a political map. It shows hard lines, round blocks of uniform colour, definite frontiers within which the authority of a government spreads evenly from a central seat to the periphery. This is a central truth. In the Third World the state is a kaleidoscopic reflection of this cartographic ideal, frequently incoherent internally as well as woefully weak in the wider community of states. In the developed world the state retains its coherence and identity but not its self-assurance. In Europe, the homeland of the breed, eastern states are all too evidently subordinate units in the shadow of Soviet power; their Western counterparts are casting confusedly around for ways of retaining their familiar political sovereignty while fusing their economies for their common profit in a proceeding which is still more experimental than promising. The map is a convenient fiction which is teetering on the edge of becoming a dangerous illusion. And not only the map. The United Nations, an agglomeration of legally independent sovereign states, mirrors the same unreality.

The fragility of the state is no new thing. Its main ingredients can be found at other places and times. Take, for example, China after the final collapse in 1911 of the Manchu empire which had lasted for two and a half centuries. The removal of the Manchu dynasty spelt the removal also of legitimacy from government and therewith general lawlessness, corruption, ubiquitous danger to life and limb, and economic disintegration. Into the gap stepped Yuan Shikai, leader and saviour, impelled partly by personal ambition and partly by the conviction that he could do for China what nobody else could.

He did not last long and his barren attempt to hold the state together, defend its frontier and modernize its economy was only the first act in a drama which is still going on 70 years later. China has remained more or less intact, but the dissolution a generation later of her empires (with centres more remote than their subject domains than were those of the Manchus) has engendered, in Africa in particular, dozens of states which are so constructed that their governments lack authority and lack too the means to perform the functions for which states exist. These are in other words non-states masquerading as states.

The state requires coherence and a purpose. Without these it is a state in abeyance or in danger of lapsing into anarchy. A government, which is the state's active agency, requires authority and legitimacy without which it cannot function and without which it impugns the credibility of the state itself. The European state, which approximates most closely to the assertions of the cartographer, is based on linguistic or ethnic homogeneity and/or *linguæ natalesque*. Not total homogeneity or impassable natural barriers, for these are never fully realizable or attainable; but enough of the one or the other to give the state identity and allow it to develop a central and legitimate authority - a government that governs, that protects its citizens and maintains the physical properties of the state itself.

In addition, the state must have a purpose or justification. In the past this has been found in its own self-protection and preservation, regarded as a quasi-biological necessity and achieved by defensive or offensive action: the well-being of its people has been equated with the independence and integrity of the state, and this phrase commonly occurs in international instruments of today with the presumed force of a self-evident axiom.

It is at least questionable whether the preservation of the state as a sovereign entity behind the barrier of its frontiers is not now subordinated to - or equalled by - something else: the promotion of the well-being of its citizens in economic and social terms. We see this antithesis in the conflict, all over the world, between the demands of the defence budget and the competing demands of social

security and economic procession. Given that the state must, first and foremost, protect the citizens as they go about their innocent business by day and night, what is the state's next concern: the corporate safety of the state as such by military and diplomatic means, or the steady improvement of the lot of the individual? The question is posed not in order to emphasize that it is new. Where the state has had in the past to justify its existence by satisfactorily discharging a pre-eminent duty, it is now obliged to justify itself by resolving a dilemma between two such duties. Few states, if any, know how to do this. One notable effort is China's post-Mao policy of furthering its national and its social purposes by the Four Modernizations.

The short history of the European Economic Community is a muddled reflection of this confusion of purpose. The main impulses behind the EEC were two: a belief that Europe's states should not, and need not, ever again fight one another; and a belief that the economic interests require some sort of union or diffusion of sovereign independence. The first belief paves the way for the second, but both are disturbing. The first amounts to a repudiation, unacknowledged, of what has been for centuries the prime purpose of the state - the preservation, unblurred, of its sovereign personality. The second is a rejection of the state's traditional basis - linguistic, ethnic or geographical. Behind the confusions and conflicts necessarily attending the EEC's first steps there is a profound shock impeding the acceptance of the Community in the minds of men and women: that is, the assertion that the equation of the interests of the citizens with the sovereign independence of their state may have to be abandoned. Consequently the EEC lacks the authority and legitimacy which still belongs to its constituent states and their governments.

The international importance of the European state is that it has been taken as a model for the building bricks of the international system. Political units in the other continents try to look like states. European style - and particularly so in Africa, so much of which was so recently dominated by Europeans. The failures of these states, coupled incidentally with second thoughts about the state in its homeland, the Europe of the EEC, and with the blatant downgrading of the east-European state, cast doubts over the whole state system. Building blocks that are liable to crumble are not much good.

In this wider context Africa has a special importance. Its states are numerous. Africa occupies more United Nations than any other block and casts the most votes in the parliament of the world. Politics no doubt is primarily about power, but try to erect a system in which heads are counted (then numbers matter too). This is especially true in a world which distrusts power: "power politics" has long been a dirty phrase, though a valid one. Furthermore Africa's contribution to the world order is likely to be exceptionally disorderly. If it has taken China three quarters of a century (during which time tens-of-billions of lives have been lost) to begin to recover from the situation with which Yuan Shikai and his many successors grappled in vain, it is foolish to suppose that African states, rich or poor, are going to do better. Post-independence Africa has embarked on a revolution and revolutions are never easy to live with or fit.

Yet the least powerful of the continents, can have a disproportionate effect on the international system. Twenty years ago it was common to regard Africa as half of the map and to hope for its own sake that it would remain remote from the Cold War and other main currents of world affairs. But the experiences of the 1970s in Africa north and south, east and west, have shown that this will not be so. The fortunes, and misfortunes of African states will be as relevant to the international system



from civilian to military regimes and back again. Yet military regimes are no better equipped to satisfy rising, or even static, expectations than the civilian ones which they replace from time to time. The saviour with the sword is irrelevant to the management and modernization of an economy.

The failure of the state to justify itself in these terms is double-barrelled. More often than not its boundaries are wrong and its resources and economic strategy is also wrong. All over the world states have set out to emulate the economic achievements of north west Europe and America. Japan alone has made a major success of this endeavour. Elsewhere - in Argentina, for example, under both civilian and military regimes - the deliberate shift of the economic base from agriculture to industry has damaged agriculture and produced uncompetitive industries along with hyperinflation (in the Argentine case the value of money was at one stage being halved every three months). This is the wrong road: not because industry in new states is not viable, but because it can only be created in the closest association with the existing economy and not by ignoring or subverting it. Third World countries are right to seek Western technology and capital, but wrong when they try to use them to create an exotic modern economy divorced from their indigenous natural resources.

Africa is not poor. It contains great mineral and agricultural wealth. It has manageable populations, though this advantage is being offset by exceptionally high demographic growth and by the small proportion of the population which is of working age. Africa is also deserts and jungles; wretched communications and inadequate capital; poor education at all levels and often of the wrong kind. The colonial pattern inherited by Africa's new states focused on growth in limited sectors, usually export-oriented. This policy has enriched and continues to enrich, a select class in a favoured corner of some states. Its benefits do not spread far and within one state, a modern alongside a more primitive, it is socially distorted. It has increased the gap between rich and poor; the appetites of the rich inflate the import bill; prices rise and with them the cost of living; the rural population drifts to the

an unfulfilled dream

fringes of towns where, instead of producing cheap food for the market, it lives in squalor with no hope of steady employment, a rootless proletariat forced into crime which is the poor's counterpart of the competition which bourgeois in the privileged classes.

The main contribution of governments over the past 20 years has been to increase foreign debt in largely ineffectual attempts to stop things going from bad to worse. The burden of debt is now crippling and threatens in some states a breakdown of public services and public order. Agriculture and mining, which should be the foundations of developing African economies, have been neglected in favour of industrial schemes which are not. The latter have been regarded as ends in themselves, the key to economic as well as political independence from the former colonial powers; they have not been geared to the needs of domestic farming or mining. The same mistakes have been made in education which is producing large numbers of unemployed graduates who are unsuited for productive jobs on the land or in mining and are unattracted by these careers, and who hope to pile into an overcrowded bureaucracy, soon to be disgruntled *baccalauréat* alongside the displaced proletariat. Economic failure accelerates political disintegration as hoodlumism transforms society into a medley of armed gangs ready to mug and kill as a way of getting a living. The states fail in their main task: to protect the citizen.

This grisly picture has been made worse by external factors such as the rise in the price of fuels, the travails of the international economy in which Africa perforce belongs, and the rules elaborated for their purposes by the major economic powers for the world's catalogue of nations. In coping with this catalogue of ills all African states (except the Republic of South Africa) are left with a public of weakness which prevents them from securing their basic needs in capital, technology, agricultural machinery and fertilizers, better terms of trade - on terms which they would consider fair. The developed world, which has talked a lot about helping the Third World, has imposed on it a harsh economic environment.

The economist's approach to problems of this kind is to look for ways of exploiting natural resources by the application of the latest technology. For the historian and sociologist there is something missing in this



Communing with the Europe

diagnosis. An economy has also a cultural element. That is a large part of the meaning of the Greek word *oikos* from which our word economy derives. In simulating Europe's economic growth and development Africa ignores this element at its peril.

The economic successes of Europe - or, to be more precise, north-west Europe - owe much to natural gifts and to learned skills but they owe no less to certain habits and disciplines. The man who starts making money can either spend it or put it by. It is perhaps more human to spend it - first on satisfying basic needs and then on conspicuous ostentation. There are always people who will follow this way. The peculiar feature of early modern and modern Europe is that an important class of people on the whole did not. This class accumulated a good part of its gains instead of spending them and so created from these accumulations of the capitalist economy with the bourgeois virtues (which is not to say that modern capitalism has retained these virtues).

This economy has produced inequality and, which is not always the same thing, injustice, but it also produced growth. About the roots of this idiosyncratic pattern there is controversy. A famous explanation is to be found in the so-called Protestant ethic, a set of moral precepts gone. There has been a tendency to shy away from this answer and to see its less pleasing rather than its more meritorious features - perhaps because it seems a trifle smug. But it may be true all the same. And it seems to be historically confined to north west Europe and its North American cultural offshoot. It is particularly hard to discern in Africa where the small moneyed class, and also the much larger substratum of bazaar entrepreneurs, are spenders rather than savers.

That being so visions of building in Africa modern economies based on capital accumulation are, in the light of the economic and political states and their governments, are doomed to disappoint and fail. The postwar affluence of, mostly, oil-rich *parvenus* is not the precursor of economic development in the European mode. It is an affluence of cash, creating a new breed of cash-flow states which may have high growth rates (from a low base) but do not accumulate capital or invest.

With this multiple inheritance what can new states do to enhance their statehood and justify it? Kwame Nkrumah saw, correctly, that each state, weak as well as new, cut off from its neighbours by poor communications and with no markets for its produce - could not solve its economic problems on its own. His recipe was an extreme one: unite. In this he was preaching from the same pulpit as Robert Schuman and other progenitors of the EEC. He tried to extend the notion of pan-Africanism, which was a cultural, anti-colonial and mainly West African movement, to the economic sphere. He wanted a united Africa to match, or at least measure up to, the economic weight of Europe and North America and, just as Saint Simon had dreamed of uniting Europe by building canals, so Nkrumah envisaged a united Africa of interlocking highways and joint commercial enterprises. The vision was hopelessly impracticable. Africa is too vast and too disjointed.

The piecemeal vagaries of the independence timetable produced a string of separate states born at different moments and each intent on affirming its individual insignia of national flag, national anthem and national bank. The two huge French federations, so far from uniting, delved into 14 separate stumbling policies. Nkrumah's own character and the more so as he became the champion of left-wing trends. Such nations as progressive instruments in the history of an evolutionary internationalism. But, they may be the only half laid down in the late Middle Ages, appear in retrospect to memorialize fossils.

The author is chairman of Open University Educational Enterprises Ltd.

Whatever misgivings the politicians might have about Europe, British academics are well ahead when it comes to benefiting from the European Community-subsidized Joint Study Programme Scheme.

Launched in 1976, the scheme exists to help the development of links between institutes of higher education across the member states of the European Community. (Strictly speaking, it is not an exchange programme nor is it intended to provide work experience placements for students seeking practical experience abroad in the field they are studying.)

Joint study programmes are, in fact, integrated courses, planned and carried out jointly - as the name implies - by two or more institutions, in different countries in the ten. There are three patterns of collaboration. In the first, students from the participating institutes spend part of their courses studying as a full member of the host establishment. The time spent abroad usually counts as an element in the degree or diploma course they enrolled in at home. In the second, the link is formed less by students so much as by staff. Academics are despatched abroad to teach in each other's establishment on courses that have been designed jointly. There is a third variety. It involves a purely academic relationship, a "cross-fertilization of ideas", built around the joint production of course material, later to be inserted into the undergraduate or graduate programmes in each of the linked institutes.

To date over 3,000 students and around 450 academics have taken part in the Joint Study Programme Scheme.

The Joint Study Programme Scheme is essentially a pump-priming exercise. Initial grants of up to 4,000 European Units of Account (£2,400) are awarded by the European Commission, though there is the possibility of renewal. There is, however, an upper limit of no more than 10,000 EUA (£5,600) per project per year.

The purpose of such grants is to help organizers attend planning meetings, develop and translate the teaching materials and to offset student travel expenses.

The commission has set aside a budget of 305,000 EUA (£173,000) for the joint study programme scheme for the coming year. It is hoped that once the programmes have taken off, responsibility for maintaining it will be taken over by the institutes themselves. Over the past five years, around 350 higher education establishments, university, polytechnic, college of higher education, *Grandes Ecoles* and German *Fachhochschulen* have figured in the scheme. Nor are the links limited to simple bilateral agreements. In some cases as many as four establishments in different countries have joined together. The record stands at seven.

How have British institutes of higher education fared in the joint study programmes? So far, of all projects supported, roughly two thirds include a British element of some kind. If this might seem a lot to other countries, it is perhaps worth pointing out that when the scheme was first introduced in 1976 around nine tenths of the programmes included British establishments. Even if the level has fallen since, it is still a fact that British academics are

brings glad tidings, if not great joy! Another explanation, which comes from French sources, is that though the number of students undertaking study abroad is still a very small minority in Britain, nevertheless the system of foreign study abroad is more developed with us than it is elsewhere.

Last, but not least, there is the considerable advantage of language. For small countries like Denmark and the Netherlands, there is an obvious bonus in adopting English as the exchange language for the project. And this tendency, though it might cause heartache to some, is growing. Even among European-based projects, English is often the medium of discourse.

This is not to say that the benefit, linguistically speaking, is one way. Nor does it mean that English-speaking students can be sent abroad confident that if they speak loud enough, their foreign fellows will understand. Students require intensive language tuition before going across. This is particularly the case in schemes with Germany and France. However, courses mounted between European and British establishments are far from being unadventurous. Witness, for instance, a project of the University of East Anglia; chemistry undergraduates will spend a year in Denmark as an integral part of their course and, to cap it all, will be taught in Danish.

Another example of British collaboration in a multi-establishment link is the teaching programme on European social security law. It started as a venture between University College, Cardiff, and the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium. The Free University of West Berlin and the Catholic University at Nijmegen in the Netherlands joined later. Staff from each institute contribute to teaching in the others. Another, particularly interesting project, which aims to break down linguistic barriers and create a higher powered version of the business studies student, is the link between Middlesex Polytechnic, and Reims-based *Ecole Supérieure du Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises*, and the *Fachhochschule* at Reutlingen (West Germany). Students following a four year business studies course spend two years at the partner institutions, including a period of industrial placement. They emerge with the BA (Hons) in European business administration and either a *Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures Européennes de Management* or as a *Diplôme de Bachelier*. Students thus have a professional qualification in both countries. Follow-up studies of languages and literature (12 per cent), engineering (11 per cent), mathematics and natural sciences (10 per cent), business studies (9 per cent) and education (8 per cent). Last year saw an important increase in the number of successful projects in the areas of mathematics and natural sciences together with teacher education.

Of course, other nationalities may wonder about the predominance of British programmes. There are a number of possible explanations, the least plausible being that somehow, British higher education establishments have a secret of instant communication between their administrators and academics. Even in this economic bazaar, it is still not done to kill the messenger, especially if he

Martine Herlant and Guy Neave describe the European Community's exchange schemes for students and academics and explain why British projects account for almost half.

among the most prominent and most forthcoming applicants.

Just to look at the applications for grants during the academic year 1981/2 bears this out. Last year, 218 applications crossed the desks of the European Cultural Foundation's Brussels-based Education Institute, which administers the programme on behalf of the Commission. Applications with a British element, either as initiator or as receiver of links initiated elsewhere in Europe, accounted for 42 per cent. A further 18 per cent came from West Germany and 12 per cent from France.

In assessing grant applications, a meritocratic approach is used. The Commission decided not to use a quota based system for nationality, subject or the type of cooperation proposed. This was to avoid encroaching on areas that some countries might see as sensitive. In the early days of the scheme some difficulties arose because relatively few applications came from Italy. Now these are more mainly because more information is being sent to that country.

Application is one thing, selection an successful awarding of a grant another. Last year some 90 projects were given a subsidy. Thirty-eight of these are initiated by British establishments. A further 29 others will involve visits to universities and polytechnics in Britain introduced by foreign institutes.

Two thirds of successful applications involve studies at undergraduate level, but while this is useful information, it is far from so perhaps, to know the subject areas. Surprisingly, social sciences and politics have a field (19 per cent of all successful applications), followed by languages and literature (12 per cent), engineering (11 per cent), mathematics and natural sciences (10 per cent) and education (8 per cent). Last year saw an important increase in the number of successful projects in the areas of mathematics and natural sciences together with teacher education.

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Martine Herlant is an administrative assistant and Guy Neave is maître de recherche at the European Cultural Foundation in Brussels.

NOTICE BOARD

Noticeboard is compiled by Patricia Santinelli and Milla Golde

Honorary degrees

Hull
The following are to be awarded honorary degrees:
DSc Professor Jeremy N. Morris, former professor of community health, Lonsdale School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, The City of London School of Tropical Medicine, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council, Dr M. Kellerman Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, University College, London, Dr Alex Stewart Horsley, president, Northern Foods Ltd.
LLD: Dr Rev John A. Newton, president of the Methodist Conference.
LLD: Sir Cecil Chubbler, parliamentary commissioner for administration and health services, commissioner for England and Wales, Lord Hollender, former Minister for Overseas Development, UD: The Rt Rev Geoffrey J. Paul, Bishop of Bradford.

Forthcoming events

"Race Relations after Sarban" is one of an annual series of guest lectures to be delivered by Professor John Rex, director of the research unit for ethnic relations at the University of Aston on March 15 in the main lecture theatre of Oxford Polytechnic Information from the chairman of the organising committee, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0PH.

"Marriage, Parenthood, and Social Policy", the Eleanor Rathbone Memorial Lecture is to be delivered by Mr Brian Abel Smith, professor of social administration at the London School of Economics on March 18 at 7pm in Sheffield Hallam University Medical School, lecture theatre 1.

include Caroline St John Brooks, education correspondent of *New Society*. Details from Sandra Acker, University of Bristol, School of Education at the above address.

Kent University is holding an open meeting at 7pm on March 20 in the school of continuing education aimed at local people who are thinking of returning to study. The meeting will include talks on returning to study and provide prospective students with an opportunity to talk to lecturers about particular part-time programmes. Details from the secretary, the school of continuing education, Rutherford College, Kent University, Canterbury.

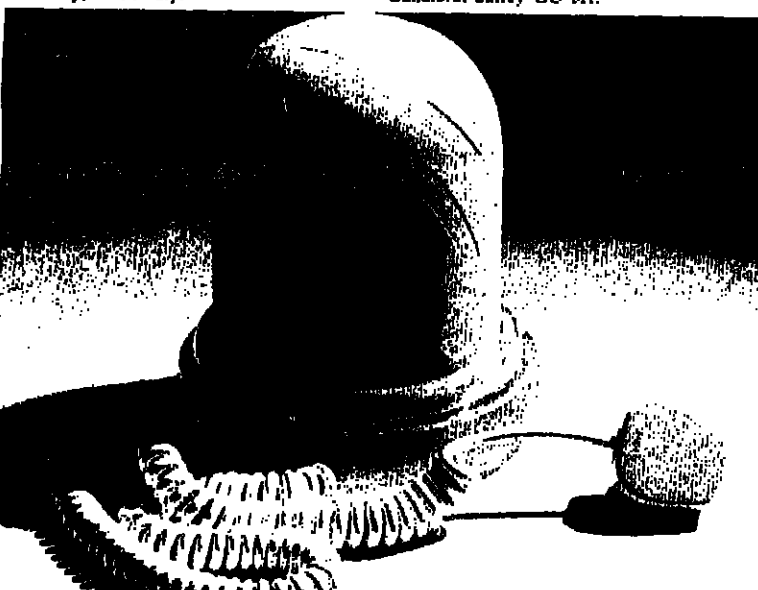


Table Lamp with a perspex base and porcelain top in a sandblasted design refurbished gallery where staff and students of the department of ceramics, School of Art and Design are displaying their work until March 17.

Appointments

Universities
Manchester
Dean of postgraduate studies in the faculty of medicine: Professor W. I. N. Kessel.
Newcastle upon Tyne
Lecturers: Dr D. S. Hogg (oral physiology) (civil engineering), Chief Investigator of the Department of Oral Biology; Dr D. R. B. Price, M.P. will take part. Fee: £15.00. Details from the conference organiser, Institute of Education Technology, Surrey University, Guildford, Surrey GU5 3H.

Polytechnics and Colleges
College of Ascension, Birmingham: Principal: The Reverend Dr Daniel O'Connor.

News

The Institute for Research and Information of Multinationals based in Paris is holding its bi-annual competition for the best three university theses on multinationals. The multinationals studied can be of any origin in the USA, unless the research mainly deals with their European operations. The competition is open to writers of those who have or will have fulfilled degree requirements between March 1978 and the end of February 1982 for a doctorate or equivalent degree in a graduate school. All applications must be submitted by March 31. The results of the competition will be announced in September. The prize is equivalent to around £2,000. Information: Information from the Institut de l'IMM, 29 Boulevard Bourdon, F-75004 Paris, France.

Correction

In our issue of February 5, it should have been made clear that honorary degrees listed under Wales, St David's University College, Lampeter were in fact awarded by the University of Wales and not the college.

Reading
The following are to be awarded honorary degrees in May:
D Litt: The Rt Hon Sir John Arnold, president of the family division of the High Court, Professor R. Quirk, formerly Quain professor of English language and literature, University College, London and now vice-chancellor of the University of London.
DSc Professor D. R. Cox, professor of statistics, Imperial College, University of London, Royal Statistical Society, Mr R. Hirst, chairman of Beecham Products, Mr A. Wain-Nelson, secretary general, World Meteorological Association.

The Society for Renaissance Studies is holding an open conference on the theme of "The Popularisation of the Renaissance" on March 19 at the Warburg Institute, London University. Topics include: "Can TV cope with the Renaissance?" by Professor John Hale, professor of Italian, University College, London, Details from Ruth Chavasse, dept of historical and literary studies, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Bellevue Terrace, Southsea, Hants.

"The Sociology of Educational Journalism" is the theme of the British Sociological Association Education Study Group meeting to be held on March 20 from 10am to 1pm being at the School of Education, Bristol University. Speakers:

— Professor J. Mallard, Dr J. M. Hutchinson — £25,429 from the MRC for research into imaging of the human body of NMR.
Biochemistry — Dr J. E. Fothergill — £32,007 from the MRC for research into structure of the heavy chains of complement components C3r and C3s; — Dr F. B. Williamson and Dr W. D. Long £21,131 from Nuffield Foundation for study of hepatic sulphate-protein interactions. Campaign for research by combined of Chemistry — Dr F. P. Glasner — £39,308 from the Department of the Environment for study on immobilization of non-benzene generating radioactive waste in cement matrix in Cytidyl Health — Dr O. Russell — £22,216 from Cystic Fibrosis Research Unit — for a new technique to promote bronchial drainage in cystic fibrosis.

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Grants

Aberdeen
Dr K. S. Beil — £11,750 from the recently formed Engineering Council and chairman of Samaritan Telephone & Cable Ltd, Mrs Gavin Boyd, chairman of Scottish Theatre Royal Ltd, Mr Ernest S. Anderson, Secretary of the Mining Institute of Scotland, Dr David James, director of research and development in the Ghafo Group, Mr Alexander King, chairman of the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study.

Open University programmes March 13 to March 19

Saturday March 13

- 6.50 Contemporary issues in education. What's So Controversial? (E20) prog 3.
- 6.50 Curriculum design and development. Towards Education for Self-Realisation. Part 2 (E20) prog 3.
- 7.10 Philosophical problems. Personal Identity (A23) prog 2.
- 7.40 Modern art from 1848 to the present: styles and social context. The Secret World of Old Master Bacon (A23) prog 2.
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BOOKS

Lawful repression

Conspiracy: law, class and society by Robert Spicer
Lawrence & Wishart, £7.50
ISBN 0 85315 548 8

Until recently books by academic as well as practising lawyers were remarkably uncritical of the social context and consequences of the law; and even in modern legal literature there is little systematic critique.

The sustenance of criticism is an essential stimulus to any evolutionary reform of the law and its administration; but even that is not enough. Those who are tempted to self-satisfaction about progress in modernizing the legal system need to be reminded occasionally of just how bad some aspects of the legal process really are. We need the eloquent expression of the moral crisis of outrage of those who are ensnared within the system to remind us, at least, of the enormous potential for harm which the thoughtless and uncomprehending operation of legal rules holds. In short, we need more legal polemics.

Robert Spicer's book is one such. It is a readable account of the law of conspiracy, addressed to a lay audience but valuable to the legal fraternity as well. Conspiracy is perhaps a natural for a polemic. It has historical roots that amply demonstrate the class bias of the legal process in the nineteenth century, and it seems to be one of those remarkably malleable areas of the law that gets fished out of the prosecutorial brass cupboard almost at will to demonstrate just how clumsy the instruments of law enforcement can be when whoever decides these things gets too many jitters. Parliament has caged the lion, but Spicer argues that the bars are far too widely spaced to have any real effect.

His thesis is the familiar one that conspiracy is a political law, fashioned to meet the demands of the capitalist Victorians, and still used to serve the needs of the modern capitalist state. The resurgence of conspiracy prosecutions from 1962 (the *Ladies Directory* case) is put down to Establishment nerves over alternative cultures and the strength of industrial organization.

How far does this correspond to reality? Historically conspiracy was undoubtedly exploited both in public order and trade union cases to serve as an instrument of social repression - but it shares this dubious distinction with many other offences that enjoyed a heyday of a similar kind: indeed the difficulty with much of Spicer's historical material is in separating the element of conspiracy from, say, the element of sedition in the various cases of seditious conspiracy to which he refers.

In modern times the thesis is more difficult to sustain. Apart from the notorious *Shrewsbury Pickets* case, there is really little evidence of conspiracy being one of the major legal weapons invoked against trade union activities, at least since 1942. The various "stage" trials of groups ranging from the *Angry Brigade* to the *Boilers of the Margaret* contain a number of Spicer's "findings"; but perhaps illustrate most the lack of effective control over the decision to prosecute, and a growing willingness of juries to throw out inappropriate charges. Conspiracy hardly stands alone as an instrument of state repression, if that is indeed what it is - witness the exhumation over recent years of blasphemy, and the (now repealed) Statutes of Forcible Entry.

The case Spicer tries to make for conspiracy to be so regarded is unfortunately seriously weakened by overstatement. A catalogue of all the conspiracy cases decided by the House of Lords since 1962, presented to indicate judicial enthusiasm to extend the bounds of state repression, hardly does justice to the Lords' refusal in *Bhagwanji* to sanction the existence of a crime of conspiracy to circumvent a statute, or their Lordships' rejection of a crime

of conspiracy to commit a public mischief in *Withers*. There is only a belated recognition in the chapter on prosecutions that prosecutors are more to blame than judges for the level of use of the charge of conspiracy.

There is also an almost embarrassing sloppiness of factual statements at times, not excusable even in a book primarily for a lay audience. The Treasury Solicitor would be surprised to learn that the DPP was "effectively the Government's solicitors"; labour lawyers would be equally surprised to learn that the Lords' decision in *Quinn v Leathern* was "overruled" in the *Crofter* case in 1942; the result of *Morgan v Fry*, and Lord Denning's views in it, were the direct opposite of what Spicer states; and it is surely unhelpful to find

within a dozen lines of each other the two statements "the battle was eventually won by the judges with the decision in *Quinn*" and "the Court of Appeal's decision in *Dun-calf*, which reversed *Quinn*". These (and some other) mishaps apart, the book is well worth reading, and if less persuasive for its over-generalization it is nevertheless a compelling critique of the sweep of conspiracy law. It deserves to be read above all as an antidote to the conventional wisdom that the "problem" of conspiracy is now a matter of history.

Peter Wallington

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Ratings' revolt

The Lower Deck of the Royal Navy 1900-39: Invergordon in perspective by Anthony Carew
Manchester University Press, £19.50
ISBN 0 7190 0841 7

The fiftieth anniversary of the Invergordon Mutiny has naturally evoked an enhanced interest in that event and new studies of it. This book is not concerned to give a full history account of the lower deck movement for improved conditions over the previous thirty years or so. In standard works on the Royal Navy in the early twentieth century, such as those by Marder and Roskill, there are only passing references to some of the matters which are discussed at length here, and this full treatment is fortunate in his access to the memorials and the collections of individuals who took part in the movement he is concerned with, but he has added to these resources a wide range of evidence from many other quarters.

The book is not an all-embracing study of the lower deck of the Royal Navy in the earlier twentieth century, for we can assume that naval ratings were concerned in a wide variety of pursuits and interests other than the reform movement studied here. However, this aspect of their lives is now exhibited in a form which is thorough, detailed and well-written.

The story is taken from the work of the early benefit societies for various specialist groups to the peak of reform activity on the lower deck during, and immediately after the First World War. There followed a period of reduced activity, in part the result of Admiralty counter-measures, and then the run-up to 1931 and the mutiny itself, which receives succinct but sufficient attention. The grievances about pay, pensions, food, uniform, discipline and punishments, methods of representation are fully explored and discussed. Where the evidence allows this to be done, the leaders of lower deck agitations for reform are given sympathetic appraisals, although the nature of such activities and the restrictions upon them makes it impossible to know very much about some of the leading spirits on the lower deck. The existence of divisions between different groups of seamen, and the influences exercised by outside groups such as political activists and trade unions, are judiciously assessed. The final summing-up chapter on "The lower-deck movement in perspective" is well-balanced and effective.

Compared with the very great value of this study, an accompanying flaw are of a very minor nature. Perhaps statements emanating from such figures as Admirals Boreford and Fisher, and from some of the active champions of reform, are accepted just a little too easily. Although it is the lower deck which properly occupies the centre of the stage here, the background to the reform movement might have been improved if the conditions and attitudes of the Admiralty officers and ministers had been approached as sympathetically as those of the ratings. It must be said, however, that

those in high places who supported reforms in naval conditions are given their due. Dr Carew does not conceal his belief that in many respects things ought to have been different. He regrets, for instance, that the introduction of continuous service for the lower deck in 1853 was not accompanied by a seizure of "the opportunity to revolutionize conditions". He sometimes claims that the Admiralty "should have" acted in a different way. Some of us believe that the advocacy of a different past is not a fruitful course for historians, but about this no doubt opinions will continue to vary.

None of these minor points matters very much in comparison with the scholarship and generally balanced judgment which is brought to bear on the movement which provides the core of this study. This is an important and interesting topic which has in the past received scant or inadequate attention, but has now obtained the substantial treatment it deserves. This book represents a significant contribution not only to naval history, but to the social history of early twentieth-century Britain.

Norman McCord

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Petty tyranny

Gentlemen and Poachers: the English game laws 1671-1831 by P. B. Munsche
Cambridge University Press, £18.50
ISBN 0 521 23284 8

With this excellent study P. B. Munsche has opened up a major topic in the social history of eighteenth-century England. A study of the game laws reveals a great deal about the authority and values of the landed gentry, about the resentment aroused by their monopoly of the right to hunt game, and about the widespread and systematic campaign directed against these restrictions.

In view of the importance of the subject it is perhaps surprising that this is the first full scholarly examination of the English game laws. Other historians have undoubtedly been deterred by the scattered and incomplete evidence. P. B. Munsche has had to draw his material from over two dozen archives and from different types of evidence, including estate papers, judicial records and personal diaries. Although the examination in greater detail of particular areas of the country might attend some of his views, this is likely to remain for a very long time the standard work on this major and fascinating topic.

Many historians have possessed only limited knowledge of the evidence and yet they have made confident assertions about the nature and the operation of the English game laws. For them the game laws are synonymous with petty tyranny. There are three people in their indictment: the penalties imposed by the game laws were unjustifiably applied; they were enforced in a manner which made a mockery of justice; and they were a blatant ex-

ample of class legislation which took food from the poor in order to give sporting privileges to the rich. Munsche examines these charges in clinical detail and with commendable impartiality. He rejects the first, finds the second unproven, but accepts the third. His investigation of the very complex series of game laws proves conclusively that they were in general less oppressive than has previously been supposed. Moreover, a surprisingly high number of poachers could afford to pay the fines which saved them from imprisonment. Munsche also claims - though the evidence is insufficient to provide conclusive proof - that summary trials of poachers were not necessarily arbitrary and unjust. He is certainly able to show that not all justices were the petty despots of legend. Munsche is at one with all previous historians in his condemnation of the game laws as notorious examples of class legislation. He reaches this conclusion, however, only after a thorough exploration of the contemporary debate on the game laws.

Munsche endorses the view that the gentry supported the game laws because their unique privilege to hunt game reinforced their social status and created an important distinction between them and the rest of society. This privilege was undoubtedly resented by those whose crops were damaged by either the game or the hunters and by those who believed that the game should belong to anyone who could catch it. It was also a privilege which was very difficult to protect. Some of the gentry's own efforts to defend the game laws proved to be self-defeating. By banning the sale of game in order to limit the supply to themselves and to those whom they wished to favour, the gentry unwittingly created a vast black market which only served to increase the profits of the poachers. In creating game preserves in order to improve their opportunities for hunting, they made large and tempting targets for organized gangs of poachers. By creating a distinction between themselves and the rest of rural society, the gentry aroused such hostility that they risked losing the leadership and the defence which they were so anxious to maintain.

Munsche's investigation of the poachers themselves shows that their motives for resisting the game laws were as complex as the laws themselves. Rural poverty and agricultural depressions undoubtedly increased the number of poachers, especially after 1815, but dire necessity was not the only motive for turning poacher. Many men poached because of the substantial profit it could bring them, because they enjoyed the adventure and the risk, or because they believed that the wild game belonged to the man with the skill to catch it. Thus, while the game laws did enhance the status of the gentry, they also provoked a veritable war in which large elements of rural society waged a successful campaign against the restrictions which the gentry enacted and defended.

H. T. Dickinson

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Carnivals and riots

Popular Culture and Class Conflict 1590-1914: explorations in the history of labour and leisure edited by Eileen and Stephen Yeo
Harvester Press, £25.00
ISBN 0 85527 123 X

The eight essays collected here arose from a conference held in the University of Sussex in 1975 on "the shared common theme: the attempted subordination ('deformation'), as the editors would say, of popular forms of leisure to the needs of developing capitalism. All the essays treat some aspect of this subject, and only one (Arnold Rattenbury's 'Methodism and the Tatterden League') fails to do so in a clear and succinct manner.

The range of subjects is reasonably wide, although the dates in the title are deceptive; one essay alone does not deal with the nineteenth century. There is a very interesting essay by Vic Gammon on the decline of popular church music in the Church of England, an excellent one by Anthony Delves on "Popular Recreation and Social Conflict in Derby 1800-1850"; Alun Hawkins nicely describes the "taming" of the Whitton celebrations in rural Oxfordshire. Penelope Summerfield and T. G. Ashplant write on related subjects: the growing commercialization and "respectability" of working-class leisure time in London, the first discursive music hall, the second working men's clubs. Eileen Yeo's essay looks at working-class attempts (1830-55) to preserve the autonomy of their own organizations in the face of determined middle-class attempts to appropriate them.

The essays are mostly modest and scholarly, but because the contributors are agreed on the argument, a certain sameness prevails. The editors, moreover, are clearly determined to consolidate the material (by force majeure), and in their too linking commentaries they emphasize the theme of the book and dispute Gareth Stedman Jones's view that modern leisure is largely politically neutral. They are correct to challenge this opinion; however they grossly exaggerate their case.

The Yeos are of the school which regards the writing of history as political struggle by other means. They write that it is capitalist versions of history "which we want to search out and destroy, in order to replace them with other histories which may be more usable for change, in alternative directions". This they do relentlessly including among their alternative directions a plug for a conservative organization ("QueenSpark") in which the Yeos themselves are apparently leading figures. Their style also is relentless: breathy, hectic, and marked by curious neologisms (such as the verbal noun "lawed" in, for example, "changes appear lawed" on page 281).

Their conclusion admits of few qualifications, yet it can hardly be accepted without at least some. The first is that each social class was itself divided about the extent to which leisure should be controlled and "rationalized". Here religious affiliation was often more important than class solidarity. The extent to which working-class actions agreed with sections of the middle class should not be underestimated, since it was this agreement that gave ideological power to state intervention in popular life. However, precisely because the middle classes were not unanimous, this intervention had clear boundaries. The British working class has never been "incorporated" as extensively as both the editors and contributors argue.

My second qualification is that the leisure activities of all classes were subject to the same pressures. The history of the aristocracy and gentry, for example, shows the same spontaneity, colour and texture as that of the working class. Much of that "spontaneity" has now gone. But who regrets the passing of the brutality of their public schools, the stolidness of their rural pastimes? Few, least of all the working class.

Finally, there is a danger in believing that bourgeois criticism of (say) working-class street life is necessarily tainted. After all, one man's carnival is another man's football riot; evidence can be read in many ways. Significant fraction of the working class never liked these carefree, joyous industrial joys - just as the great majority today intensely dislike football hooliganism. It was after all, then as now, the working class who were its principal victims. Women were often bitterly hostile - as they were to the whole pub culture. But despite the modishness of the book it is, overwhelmingly, male-centred, working-class women are scarcely mentioned.

The book has many virtues, including good articles and trenchant editing, but it lacks one important thing: a sense of the extreme ambiguity of British social relationships.

Ross McKibbin

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BOOKS

Jekyll and Hyde

Psycho Politics by Peter Sedgwick
Pluto Press, £4.95
ISBN 0 86104 352 9

Peter Sedgwick is right to point out that the exchange between anti-psychiatry and psychiatry has for some while become "routinised and predictable". Much of it has consisted simply of the throwing of all-purpose mud from one side, and a pin-striped aloofness from the other. Except for a few contributions, mainly from Sedgwick himself, the whole thing has occurred at a fairly low intellectual level, and some major reassessment - which perhaps only he could supply - has been long awaited.

Psycho Politics is primarily an analytical description of anti-psychiatry during the past two decades, with critiques of its four most significant figures - Goffman, Szasz, Laing and Foucault. Today, it may seem extraordinary that this quartet should have combined to produce a movement essentially of the left, since Goffman had no generally critical viewpoint on society, Szasz's political position is somewhere to the right of Genghis Khan's, and Laing's was always (as Sedgwick first pointed out) soft and phoney. Only Foucault is really a Marxist, and he emerges here with very little credit, "seemingly unconcerned with accuracy and evidence". His attack on psychiatry as an aspect of bourgeois rationality echoed some bizarre excesses of the 1960s, which those involved in them might now prefer to forget.

Anti-psychiatry assumes a socially deterministic view of mental illness, opposed to that of the natural sciences, such as medicine, yet as Sedgwick points out, it often involves both having one's cake (mental illness is due to social oppression) and eating it ("mental illness" is just a social labelling). It also presumes - since even radical sociologists sometimes need a doctor - that mental and physical illnesses are fundamentally different; but all illnesses and treatments are social constructions, involving departure from a norm, so that this is a superficial approach.

Psychiatry may prefer to ignore its unspoken ethical and social criteria, but those on the left who simply deny the existence of mental illness can "engage in no public action grander than that of wringing their hands". Furthermore, as part of their automatic response to "reformism", some of them "seem to want to board the existing supply of neuroses and insanities". How is it, then, that Sedgwick - who politically is on the left - should have understood the reality denied to so many of his comrades? The answer seems to be in a moving passage, where he describes the experience of mental illness striking his own family, when he was still young. No false consciousness there.

Perhaps that was why he was able to keep his head about Laing, when all around were losing theirs, and Laing gets special attention here "because of the potential tenacity of his influence upon future generations of the credulous". There has been a better analysis than this of Laing's theoretical positions, which seem to have followed a circuitous path as far as practice is concerned. Sedgwick reveals such an absence of evidence on what Laing and his colleagues actually did, or on what his positive conclusion on it and that hygiene was by no means unknown. But much remains to be done to redress the balance, and Dr Kenley's fascinating study of the social aspects of Anglo-Norman medicine between 1100 and 1154 shows how much can be discovered by concentrating on a single brief period, and looking at medical care "from angles as varied as art, archaeology, biography, ecclesiology and economics".

His patient sifting of early library

as the psychiatric Mecca of the universe.

In *The Divided Self*, which began it all, there is no mysticism, the disturbed nature of psychosis is not questioned, and this disturbed state is still seen as residing within the individual. But a little later, the patient's psychiatric symptoms "have become totally dissolved in the flux of social praxis", and before long it is unclear whether, in Laing's terms, such a thing as a "normal" family can be said to exist. (In Cooper's terms, it certainly cannot.) From Marx, he adopted the concepts of ideology, alienation, and mystification, which were introduced into a family context, but as Sedgwick clearly shows, the political relationship between the two was never more than coincidental. Scientifically, none of these theories were put to the simplest of tests, which has proved no handicap to their being taught uncritically in social work courses or Open University sociology.

As for the libertarian approach, most consistently promoted by Szasz, but not without its strident advocates in this country, Sedgwick demolishes its pretensions, showing that legalism certainly does the mentally ill no good, and may bring them a great deal of harm, as it has done in the United States.

Unfortunately, this is really a mixture of two incomplete books, which could almost have been written by different people. Scientific Dr Jekyll is rational, incisive, and has a mastery of his subject; political Mr Hyde is turgid, hectoring, and often grossly inaccurate. The critique of anti-psychiatry remains incomplete because such figures as Cooper and Scheff are unanalysed.

The book is part of a series on the "Politics of Health", yet snip and nip as he will, Sedgwick can't get his facts to fit a Marxist framework. Countries in the same stage of "advanced capitalism" show precisely opposite trends in psychiatric care, while the organized left is admitted to have failed to offer any constructive viewpoint on it. Failing into the language of a revivalist preacher, Sedgwick claims that "it is the politics of a revolutionary, collectivist and democratic socialism" from which the answer to mental illness will arise. But when he looks for a final example of what is needed, this turns out to be the village community of Geel - established by the medieval church, and operated now by some of the most conservative and avaricious peasantry of Europe. So as an ultimate irony, the Marxist vision fades out over the damp plain of Flanders ending a brilliant but flawed work.

Hugh Freeman

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Medieval medical care

Medieval Medicine: a social history of Anglo-Norman medicine by Edward J. Kenley
Johns Hopkins University Press, £11.50
ISBN 0 8018 2533 4

Recent research has helped to dispel the view of medieval medicine that emphasized all that was superstitious, irrational and debased in it. In particular, C. H. Talbot has shown that some of the best elements in practical medicine were preserved in practical manuals and leech-books circulating throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, and that hygiene was by no means unknown. But much remains to be done to redress the balance, and Dr Kenley's fascinating study of the social aspects of Anglo-Norman medicine between 1100 and 1154 shows how much can be discovered by concentrating on a single brief period, and looking at medical care "from angles as varied as art, archaeology, biography, ecclesiology and economics". His patient sifting of early library



Metalwork was one of the most distinguished secular arts of Celtic Ireland, but its use also extended to the church, as in this St John's Crucifixion, a cast bronze plaque made in about the eighth century. Originally found at Athlone in Westmeath, it is now in the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin. Taken from Dawn of the Middle Ages by Michael Grant, published by Thames and Hudson at £20.

catalogues, chronicles, and thousands of charters has brought to light 90 named physicians, including nearly 40 who are not in the biographical register of Talbot and Hammond, and enabled him to list 113 hospitals founded in this period. Thumbnailed sketches of many little-known practitioners, and brief but lively biographies of eight court doctors known to have attended Henry I, illustrate the diversity of medical types active at the time. They range from the learned scholar, Pedro Alfonso, who kept abreast of the latest Jewish and Islamic translations of medical texts, to the more pragmatic and traditional John of Villula, bishop of Bath, and include a number of exponents of custodial care and hermits, who often acted as counsellors and healers of the poor.

One of the most valuable sections of the book deals with the rise of institutional care. The reign of Henry I witnessed a proliferation of new hospitals, most of which cared for the aged and sick poor, although a very few might be classed as retirement houses for distressed gentility. If one reason for this upsurge was an increase in the prevalence of leprosy, or diseases mis-diagnosed as leprosy (the symptoms sometimes suggest certain strains of syphilis), there were undoubtedly strong social reasons for the change. Henry I and his family set an example; the clergy and local leaders contributed to the movement. Surviving hospital regulations tell something of the daily routine and covered regulations for Dudson in Gloucestershire, printed in full, are the earliest hospital statutes yet known. They show the influence of monastic discipline together with concern for an orderly routine and adequate diet. Although the regulations contain more about custodial care than medical practice, other sources occasionally yield valuable information; a narrative history of St Bartholomew's Hospital shows how a carpenter with badly crippled hands and feet was cured by progressive occupational exercises. Dr Kenley emphasizes the positive achievement of medical care in this period because they are too often neglected; but he has a shrewd perception of the ignorance, brutality and superstition that often accompa-

nied them. The evidence for both is fully deployed and critically examined. Only very occasionally - notably in the account of Henry I's death, which Henry of Huntingdon attributed to over-indulgence in lamprays - is the gossip of a single chronicler presented as established fact. Given the determination of physicians to claim that the death of any illustrious patient was due to disobeying their instructions, and the tendency of ecclesiastical chroniclers to insist that all flesh, however royal is as grass, it is particularly difficult to ascertain the causes of a medieval king's death.

In the main this is a deeply learned book, as readable as it is scholarly; it makes an important contribution to Anglo-Norman social history no less than to the history of medicine.

book on the regional economic impact of branch plants operated by manufacturing firms from outside a particular area has an academic emphasis, whereas Hodge and Whitby are more concerned with evaluating government policies for employment creation in rural areas. The former perhaps achieves greater depth; the latter covers a wider range of topics - rural demography, rural employment trends in agriculture, forestry, tourism, industry and services, rural policy development and implementation - somewhat hurriedly. However, for any geographer, economist or politician concerned about employment trends and policies for declining industrial or rural regions, both books perform a useful "state of the art" function and are well worth reading.

The chief weakness of Watts's short book lies in its devotion of half its total length to a case study of only very limited wider interest, namely the growth of external ownership in the Yorkshire and Humberside brewing industry. Few readers will, I suspect, devote more than a cursory glance to this very specialized example, dear though it may be to the author's heart. On the other hand, the book's chief strength lies in the general review of the growth and impact of regional external control of manufacturing in its first half, in which Watts synthesizes in a reasoned and succinct fashion much, though not all, of the available evidence on this process. Topics covered include the definition and extent of external control, and its regional impact through the range, quality and stability of branch plant jobs, manufacturing linkages and multipliers, and effects on long-run regional technological change and new firm formation.

Although Watts's data are sometimes a bit sketchy, they do pinpoint the peripheral regions in Britain and rural regions in the United States as classic branch plant economies, a diagnosis corroborated by recent figures for manufacturing employment of no less than 60 per cent external ownership in Scotland in 1979 (Scottish Council Research Institute), and no less than 79 per cent for rural Kentucky in 1980 (Crosby and Leinbach, *Economic Geography* 1981). Similarly, Watts's judgment of above-average branch plant closure rates, though omitting reference to Henderson's recent study (1980) of British regional variations, is fully borne out by that investigation.

Overall, the thrust of Watts's findings that the negative effects of branch plant dominance of peripheral and rural regions are probably exaggerated and that the positive effects are underrated, deserves careful attention.

Hodge and Whitby attempt a broad review of rural employment decline and policies in industrialized countries. Among other topics, the authors inject a valuable economic element into their discussion, emphasizing the need for and demonstrating the methodology of cost-benefit analysis of alternative rural policies. Case studies of rural development programmes for the Eastern Borders region of Britain, and of the activities of the Scottish Highlands and Islands Development Board, provide useful examples of recent initiatives.

The book is up to date and wide ranging in its literature review, although the remarkable recent urban-rural shift of manufacturing industry in Britain and the United States is not given anything like the weight it deserves. Indeed, given the recent dramatic reversal of population and industrial decline in many rural areas in these countries, acknowledged by the authors, are government rural development policies still justified? Although the book implies that they are, wider considerations, focusing on declining inter-city and urban areas, might suggest another view. Within its own terms of reference, the book provides an informed and balanced appraisal of employment issues and policies for declining rural areas in industrialized countries.

David Keeble

David Keeble is Director of the Centrality, Peripherality, and EEC Regional Development Study, and lecturer in geography at the University of Cambridge.

BOOKS

EUROPEAN STUDIES

Trail blazing

Wagner and Literature by Raymond Furness
Manchester University Press, £14.50
ISBN 0 7190 0844 1

"Resonance... tonality... a seamless web of continuity, a narrative swelling to symphonic proportions" - for Raymond Furness, it is Richard Wagner who gave this conception to literature. It was Wagner's music drama, he claims, which allowed poetry to aspire to the condition of music and which promised the synthesis of all the arts dreamed of by Baudelaire in his theory of *Correspondances*. It was above all *Tristan und Isolde* which gave music its status as, in Deryck Cooke's words, "the most articulate language of the unconscious".

The problem Furness faces is distinguishing the direct and deliberated influence of Wagner's theory and music from the loosely assimilated phenomenon of Wagnerism which infected an entire epoch of European culture. Furness sometimes fails to discriminate between the two and claims as "Wagnerian" things which could equally be labelled simply "romantic", or indeed anything else. It is hard to take seriously points as vague as that E. M. Forster learnt from Wagner that "characters are disposable", or that Heyst in Conrad's *Victory* moves "Tristan-like to his own destruction". Inevitably perhaps, the book gives the impression of overrating Wagner's trail-blazing originality, while underplaying his role as imitator and consolidator, recasting Aeschylus, Shakespeare, Beethoven, and Schopenhauer in a new, operatic mould, bringing Romanticism to its fulfilment in the theatre.

What remains indisputable is the sheer physical impact of Wagner's art - Baudelaire compared it to opium - and the effect of Wagner's personality - famous, like Byron's, throughout Europe, and embodying the ideal of the artist as hero and hierophant, dominating or transcending a corrupt and philistine civilization. It was a genius initially honoured more by literature than by the opera house; whereas in 1879-86 over twenty books about Wagner appeared in Paris, only three of his operas were staged there between 1861 and 1895.

A European Experiment

The Launching of the JET Project

Denis Wilson

A revealing account of how national and supranational politics affected the building of a major fusion energy experiment, the Joint European Torus, within the European Community. Writing from personal experience, the author details how national interests prevailed over scientific expediency and reveals how the scientists, who had been brought together in the official struggle that attracted much public attention and delay, continued for two years.

Anyone contemplating signing up for an international project should read this book before making an irrevocable commitment. New Scientist.

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Paris was the centre of the Wagner cult, but many of the worshippers only ever heard piano transcriptions or orchestral highlights in concert. Bayreuth long remained a pilgrimage for the few - and Nietzsche for one found the experience ludicrously disappointing.

Furness's organization is ambitious - four major chapters deal with symbolism and modernism, decadence, myth, and "parody and persiflage". The hardest nut to crack is the relationship between Wagner and the symbolist movement. For example, although Dujardin's *Les Lauriers sont coupés* was avowedly written with "the mad intention of transposing Wagnerian procedures into literary devices", and although Joyce was interested in Dujardin's interior monologues, we cannot therefore conclude that *Ulysses* is Wagnerian. The leitmotif idea is similarly difficult to pin down. Furness is rightly sceptical of novelists' claims to have written novels modelled on sonata form, but he gives ready credence to the Wagnerian inspiration of any recurrent thematic node - an idea as old as Homer. Just labelling it as a leitmotif does not make it necessarily Wagnerian, and too much of the evidence presented here shows parallels rather than influence. It is difficult to forget that Frank Kermode's classic history of symbolism, *Romantic Image*, scarcely mentions Wagner, and concentrates on the visual, rather than musical, analogy.

The chapter on decadence is by far the most plausible and enjoyable. The uninhibited emotionalism of Wagner's music, his insistence on the superiority of art and his self-obsession, as well as the incest of Wal-

Italian utopia

The City of the Sun: a poetical dialogue by Tommaso Campanella translated with Introduction and notes by Daniel J. Donno
University of California Press, £2.75
ISBN 0 520 04034 1

I doubt whether Sir Thomas More ever realized what a movement he had started - or, more exactly, revived - when he published his slim volume *Utopia* in the Netherlands in 1516. Hundreds, if not thousands of ideal communities have been described and even founded since he wrote. These communities have much in common. Their inhabitants are happy (by definition), isolated and peace-loving; they tend to wear uniform, share their property, and eat in communal canteens. Yet past utopias also tend to have a period favour. The Morris furniture and crockery in his Nowhere is an obvious example, and so is the concern for the "new science" of the seventeenth century shown by the inhabitants of Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis* and Tommaso Campanella's *City of the Sun*.

The City of the Sun is reminiscent of More's *Utopia*, Plato's *Atlantis*, and of what is known of *The Islands of the Sun*, a lost classical utopia of the second century BC. The city's inhabitants work four hours a day, sleep in dormitories and bring up their children in common. The women are trained in all the crafts, just like the men. The educational system is noteworthy: communication takes place through images rather than words (Campanella's contemporary Comenius would have liked this).

The community is dominated by the stars. It is divided into seven concentric circles named after the planets, the position of which regulates the time of sexual intercourse for the inhabitants. Science and technology are taken seriously by everyone. Copernicus is one of their heroes, and they have discovered the art of flying. They also take agriculture seriously, although they refuse to utilize manure, on the grounds that it is unnatural, like cosmetics (which are also banned). They practice eugenics, and as a result the community is entirely composed of beautiful people.

Like More's *Utopia*, *The City of the Sun* is a sharp critique of the society in which its author lived.

dire, the forbidden passion of *Tristan*, and Parsifal's "religion spiced with sin" are all fundamental to the *fin de siècle* period. Furness's account brings out all the heady, faintly comical infatuation of D'Annunzio, Thomas Mann, Beardsley, and George Moore. Max Nordau even claimed that Wagner would have been a sex murderer had he been unable to sublimate his erotic urges.

The treatment of parody and persiflage is an amusing squib, but slightly predictable as a catalogue of invective - "suspense, soulless, beginningless, endless, topless, bottomless... is just the reaction of someone musically insensitive. What is lacking here is substantial and considered criticism and it is surprising that George Eliot is not used. Apart from that egregious musician of the future Klesner in *Daniel Deronda*, she wrote a fine essay on *Lohengrin* and *Tannhauser*, in which her roosterly conservative taste is balanced by a serious attempt to understand the nature of Wagner's revolution.

Throughout the book Furness commands an almost antiquarian breadth of source and allusion. He is not his aim, but weakens the force of his case by piling on the miscellaneous and obscure - a restlessness which increases one's suspicion of the premises. However, the style has unflagging panache and no one could call the treatment dull.

Rupert Christiansen

Rupert Christiansen works for Oxford University Press's music department.

"They laugh at us", explains the Genoese traveller who is reporting on the sun city, "because we are careful about the breeding of dogs and horses while we pay no attention to our own breeding... they laugh at us because we consider craftsmen ignoble and assign nobility to those who are ignorant of every craft and live in idleness." In some ways the sun city is the reverse of the city of Naples (which Campanella knew at first hand), a city in which, he declares, there are three hundred thousand people, but "not fifty thousand of them work".

In the case of Thomas More, it is far from clear how seriously he meant his utopia to be taken; whether it was a statement of his ideals, a joke, or an intellectual exercise akin to the model-building, scenarios and counterfactual assertions of contemporary social scientists. In the case of Tommaso Campanella, on the other hand, it is likely that he meant every word. This Dominican friar from a poor family of Calabria wrote his utopia in a prison in Naples, in which he was to be confined for thirty years for his part in organizing an unsuccessful rebellion against the Spanish government in 1599. It seems that he expected the millennium in 1600, the rule of a priest-king (as in the city of the sun), and a new world order of the kind prophesied in the thirteenth century by his fellow-Calabrian Joachim of Fiore.

A millenarian and a fifth monarchist who was excited by the new sciences, especially the ideas of his acquaintance Galileo, Campanella is as fascinating and as puzzling as Giordano Bruno, another Dominican from southern Italy. Many attempts have been made to interpret his ideas, but without real success. In the introduction to this new translation, Professor Donno does not grapple with these problems. He gives the reader a brief outline of Campanella's life, and leaves the book to speak for itself. It is good to have the text available in a cheap edition, together with a new translation which reads easily and is generally reliable.

The text should appeal to some general readers, in and out of the commune movement, and it should now figure on reading lists for courses in political thought and intellectual history. It may even inspire someone to study Campanella seriously enough to give him the intellectual biography he deserves.

Peter Burke

Peter Burke is a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

An inviting prospect

Lectures on Russian Literature by Vladimir Nabokov edited with an Introduction by Fredson Bowers
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.50
ISBN 0 297 77886 2

For almost twenty years, before the success of *Lolita* in 1958 enabled him to become a financially independent man of letters, Nabokov earned his living in the USA as a lecturer in literature, first at Wellesley College and then at Cornell University, giving courses on a range of European authors, both Russian and non-Russian.

A selection of his talks on the latter appeared last year in a volume entitled simply *Lectures on Literature*; the present work concentrates on six of the Russian writers who figured in his teaching: Gogol, Turgenyev, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov and Gorky. The prospect is inviting, and had the master's lectures been recorded as he delivered them, or had the manuscript notes on which the book is based been amplified by Nabokov himself, rather than by editor Fredson Bowers, we would have enjoyed a feast.

As they are served up here, however, these pieces make something of a hotch-potch. First, each of the reconstructed lectures is inconsistent within itself. Passages of sensitive insight are sandwiched between accounts of an author's life, tedious summaries of plots and lengthy extracts in English translation. The Tolstoy "lecture" even includes a set of 106 notes on points in Book I of *Anna Karenina* which must have been intended for an annotated version of the novel (perhaps on the lines of Nabokov's edition of *Eugene Onegin*) rather than for formal exposition in the classroom.

Secondly, the lectures follow no common pattern. We are given, for instance, over one hundred pages on Tolstoy, but only nine on Gorky, where each of Dostoevsky's four great novels is accorded a short section to itself. Turgenyev is represented only by *Fathers and Sons*; and the long "lecture" on Gogol turns out to be a reprint of about half of Nabokov's 1944 monograph, *Nikolai Gogol*. Thirdly, perhaps sensing that his main courses might be a little inadequate, the editor has added two essays which are only loosely connected with Russian literature - *Philistinism and Philistinism*, and *The Art of Translation* - and then spiced the whole with some forty rather blurred photographs of Nabokov's manuscript notes.

Nevertheless, since the bulk of *Lectures on Russian Literature* stems originally from one of the most exciting literary minds of the twentieth century, this mishmash contains many tidbits. It was a treat to read again Nabokov's splendid analysis of Gogol's prose style. The most stimulating Russian criticism has long been produced by practising Russian writers, and here a modern magical

wordsmith reviews with insight and authority the strategies of one of his most inspired forerunners. For all their chaotic form, the pages on *Anna Karenina* contain numerous helpful comments on matters ranging from Tolstoy's imagery and his treatment of time in the novel to the interior layout of sleeping-cars on the Moscow-St Petersburg railway line in the 1870s.

In the best passages perceptive remarks abound. We read, for instance, that "Turgenyev's maidens are good 'get-uppers'; or that 'the Stream of Consciousness' or Interior Monologue is a method of expression which was invented by Tolstoy long before James Joyce..."; and that Chekhov achieves his peculiarly restrained stylistic consistency "by keeping all his words in the same plain light and of the same exact tint, a tint between the colour of an old fence and that of a low cloud". Often our lecturer delights in being provocative, asserting, for example, that *The Death of Ivan Ilich* is "the greatest of great short stories", arguing that "Dostoevsky is not a great writer, but a rather mediocre one" whose best work is *The Double*; and producing an amusing ranking list of Russian prose writers with Tolstoy at the top and Dostoevsky and Saltykov-Shchedrin at the bottom of the stack.

Inevitably, Nabokov's elitist literary credo informs much of *Lectures on Russian Literature* - and indeed it is this rather than the editor's elation which gives the book some sort of inner unity. Nabokov's view of literature as above all a phenomenon of language created by individual writers of genius is nicely expounded in the (fortunately) fully preserved *Writers, Censors, and Readers* that he points out that from the middle of the last century the Russian critic critics acted as the enemies of real literature as much as did the official censors, and that together these two philistine influences prepared the ground for the drab expanses of Soviet writing. In a fine paragraph he celebrates his ideal reader - a free spirit who identifies with the mind which created a literary work, understands what the writer is doing and "is thrilled by the magic images of the master-forged, the fancy-forged, the conjurer, the artist".

In spite of these high points, however, Nabokov himself would hardly have approved of *Lectures on Russian Literature*. Publishing a tedious stylist's unfinished drafts, worse still having an editor embellish his sense of form, while presenting them in a large, rather expensive format, accompanied by essentially irrelevant illustrations, would have provided him with yet another example of how neatly in the essay *Philistinism and Philistinism* he produced in this very volume.

D. J. Richards

D. J. Richards is editor of 'The Penguin Book of Russian Short Stories'.

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EUROPEAN STUDIES

Where is Sarajevo?

Eastern Europe 1740-1980: feudalism to communism by Robin Okey
Hutchinson, £12.00 and £5.95
ISBN 0 09 145000 4 and 145001 2

Despite the fact that twice in this century events in Eastern Europe have provided the occasion for the outbreak of world wars, the area has been sadly neglected in British schools and universities. Does any schoolchild know where Sarajevo, the Sudetenland, the Polish Corridor and Memel are to be found? European studies in the British education system usually mean Common Market studies, with an occasional glance at our former Efta partners.

The decline in the teaching of Russian and the virtual absence of other Slavonic languages - a neglect which the Department of Education and Science and the University Grants Committee have observed with equanimity and have even assisted - means that the supply of properly qualified scholars in East European studies will inevitably dwindle. Yet, as recent events have shown, we neglect our fellow Europeans in the east at our peril.

Robin Okey's *Eastern Europe 1740-1980* surveys the history of the area lying between Russia and Germany, which used to be seen by nineteenth-century historians as the classic battleground between Teuton and Slav. Fortunately, Mr Okey does not see East European history in these outmoded, racistist terms. Obviously, the rivalries of the great powers which flank the "lands between" have had a crucial effect in shaping the destiny of the unfortunate peoples who occupy them, and the clash of cultures has had a powerful influence on the intellectual and spiritual life of the East Europeans.

The framework in which Mr Okey presents his historical survey has two main themes - "modernization" and nationalism. Before examining his treatment of these themes, it is appropriate to comment on his definition of Eastern Europe.

As a geographical term, Eastern Europe has imprecise boundaries. There is no geographical unity in an area which includes the Black Sea coasts of Bulgaria and Romania, the Alpine ranges of the Carpathians, the glaciated lowlands of Masuria and the loess-covered plains of Pannonia. The justification for treating the whole area as a coherent unit lies in its history and in its present political orientation. Because Mr Okey's theme is rooted in cultural history, he has chosen to include Austria and to exclude the German Democratic Republic. Had his emphasis been economic history, towards political or economic history, he might have chosen differently. As it is, Austria, which figures prominently in the first three quarters of the book, dealing with the period before World War I, merits only a page in the survey of the interwar years, and disappears without trace after World War II.

Many Austrians would question whether they should be in Eastern Europe at all. Perhaps we should revive Nauman's *Mittleuropa*. It seems to me that the theme Mr Okey has chosen cannot be adequately dealt with in a work of this size, and that as a result, it has fallen between two stools. It is too specialized for the general reader, and not deep enough for the specialist. For the intelligent general reader there is not enough basic background information and there are too many digressive displays of name-dropping which draw attention to the author's apparently intimate acquaintance with a wide range of East European writers, major and minor. To the reader who is new to the subject such apparent omniscience will be decidedly off-putting. For example, on page 77, after quoting from

Kogalniceanu's (*sic*) opening lecture on Romanian history at the Michael Academy in Jassy in 1843, he goes on to say:

If space permitted it would be instructive to parallel it with similar sentiments from the Magyar Kolosey, the Slovak Stur or the Pole Lelewel.

The non-specialist will be grateful for the limitation on space, while the specialist will regret the author's failure to enlarge his reference to the incalculable effect of "the Herderian concept of national character... on Europe". The specialist will also be irritated by the absence of footnotes and the failure to supply accents - except for the occasional umlaut - and will not be placated by the authors' apology in the preface - "Unfortunately, it has not been possible to include accents or diacritical marks."

It is good that the author, unlike many historians, appreciates the value of maps in a text of this kind, and the nine which are included are

Trends in people

The European Demographic System 1800-1820 by Michael W. Flinn
Harvester Press, £15.95
ISBN 0 7108 0058 4

It is the peculiar paradox of historical demography that a subject which relies for the recovery of its basic data upon the exhaustive analysis of source materials at an intimately local level is also the area of current historical research which lends itself most readily to disciplined comparison between countries and across centuries.

Historical demographers, of whatever nationality or period of specialization, share a common interest in the interrelationship of the principal components of demographic change - fertility, mortality, nuptiality and migration. In the generation of statistical information on these phenomena, they provide a basis for systematic comparison. Nor have they been slow to draw on the steadily expanding body of information available to attempt overall syntheses of the field and generalized interpretative hypotheses. Unlike so many areas of history, historical demography, indeed, must be written on the grand scale. It is a tradition which goes back to the fathers of the subject, one which gives it a distinctive fascination and one which has lost none of its vitality over two centuries.

Professor Flinn's survey of the population history of early modern Europe is a particularly welcome addition to this already distinguished literature. He provides an admirably succinct and readily comprehensible guide to recent advances in methodology, their advantages and their drawbacks. More important, however, is his concern not so much with interpretation. As he rightly argues, recent research has done relatively little to modify our overall picture of the course of European population trends between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries. It has, however, added vastly to our understanding of population dynamics and it is with the detailed exposition of the factors influencing fertility, mortality and migration and their complex interrelationships over time that Flinn makes his most significant contribution. His discussions of fertility, mortality and population mobility offer splendid syntheses of recent research, while his concisely argued puts forward a new and well-considered interpretation of the interrelated demographic, economic and social developments of the eighteenth century.

As might be expected, some of the

Kelth Wrightson
Kelth Wrightson is lecturer in modern history at the University of St Andrews.

Hugh McLeod's *Religion and the People of Western Europe 1789-1970* is published by Opus Books (Oxford University Press) at £8.95 and £3.95. It traces the growth of dissenting groups in Europe during the nineteenth century, and analyses the impact on religion of socialism, capitalism and the growth of cities. Dr. McLeod also compares the religion of middle and working classes, and of men and women. He concludes by describing the crisis faced by the churches of a number of European countries in the 1960s.

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Senior Lecturer in Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Mechanics and Mechanization, Metallurgy, Material Science/Polymer Technology.
Lecturer I in Mechanical Engineering with experience in Metal forming and general fabrication or Maintenance Engineering with experience in machine building.

PHYSICAL STUDIES
Senior Lecturer in Chemical Processing and design in Petro-Chemical and Polymer Technology.
Lecturer I in Organic Chemistry/Organic Metallurgy.
PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTING STUDIES
Associate Professor in Mathematics.
Senior Lecturer in Computer Science.
Lecturer II/Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics.

POLYMER TECHNOLOGY
Professor/Assistant Professor/
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer I in Zoology or Botany.

MANAGEMENT STUDIES
Professor/Associate Professor/
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer I in Business Administration/Management Studies.

TECHNICAL STAFF
Principal Technologist
Senior Technologist
Technologist III

QUALIFICATIONS:
Professor: at least ten years teaching, research or professional experience in a university or comparable institution. A higher degree, preferably a doctorate in the specialty. Evidence of scholarly or professional publications in reputable journals or proceedings. Substantial experience in initiating, developing and directing academic group projects and in working with inter-disciplinary groups.
Senior Lecturer: As above with 8 years relevant experience.
Senior Lecturer: As above with 8 years relevant experience.
Principal Technologist: Candidates should possess at least one of the following: M.Sc. in Science Technology, Fellow Institute of Science Technologists with at least 7 years relevant experience; or Associate of Institute of Science Technologists, Full Technological Certificate City & Guilds, HND Science Technology, with 12 years relevant experience.
Senior Technologist, Technologists I & II, Senior Assistant Technologist: As above, relevant experience.

Method of Application
Applicants are required to submit FOUR TYPED/WRITTEN copies of their applications giving the following information:
Full name, date and place of birth, permanent home address, current postal address, nationality, passport and age of each child, present occupation, names of institutions attended, degree or diploma obtained and dates, post held, duration and salaries earned. Names and addresses of THREE referees who know you professionally.
Applicants are advised to request their referees to forward their reports early under confidential cover. The references and application should be forwarded to:
The Director
Nigerian Universities Office
180 Tottenham Court Road
London W1P 9LE
by 2nd April, 1982, and from whom further information may be obtained.

determining level of post. Candidates possessing HND Electrical/Electronics/Mechanical or Civil or City & Guilds should also apply for Technologist vacancies.

Salary Scales
Professor GL 16 N10,296 x 516-N11,328
Associate Professor GL 15 N10,296 x 316-N10,129
Senior Lecturer GL 14 N8,064 x 320-N8,024
Lecturer I GL 12 N7,404 x 218-N8,082
Lecturer II GL 10 N6,780 x 182-N8,732
Senior Technologist GL 09 N4,668 x 162-N5,640
Technologist I GL 08 N3,564 x 150-N4,484
Technologist II GL 07 N2,832 x 120-N3,682

Note
Salary scales giving substantial increases on above scales are currently being finalised.

Conditions:
Appointment is either permanent until retiring age, subject to confirmation after three years of service, or on two-yearly contract or on secondment from other institutions for mutually agreed periods. Economy class air or first class sea passage paid for appointment. Wife and up to five dependent children on appointment. House leave or non-renewal of contract at the end of each contract period, or termination. There is a contract addition of 25% on basic salary for contract appointees, 10% payable with salary and 15% payable at the end of contract. In certain cases there is, in addition, a supplementation allowance paid in foreign currency to appointees' account outside Nigeria. Academic and senior technical staff shall normally be entitled to partly furnished accommodation provided by the University at rentals not exceeding 8 1/2% of basic salary, but not exceeding a maximum of N500.00 per annum. Housing or rent allowance at the rate of 20% of basic salary is payable to entitled staff in lieu of partly furnished quarters.

Method of Application
Applicants are required to submit FOUR TYPED/WRITTEN copies of their applications giving the following information:
Full name, date and place of birth, permanent home address, current postal address, nationality, passport and age of each child, present occupation, names of institutions attended, degree or diploma obtained and dates, post held, duration and salaries earned. Names and addresses of THREE referees who know you professionally.
Applicants are advised to request their referees to forward their reports early under confidential cover. The references and application should be forwarded to:
The Director
Nigerian Universities Office
180 Tottenham Court Road
London W1P 9LE
by 2nd April, 1982, and from whom further information may be obtained.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION VACANCIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates to fill the following vacancies in the Secretariat of the National Universities Commission:

Assistant Director Planning Division
Qualifications: A higher degree, Masters or Ph.D. in the field of Sciences or Social Sciences with at least 10 years relevant working experience in a higher institution or learning preferably in a University. Experience of work at other levels of education would be an advantage.
Duties: To work with the Director of Planning with responsibilities in the areas of Academic and Financial Planning, Co-ordination in Research and Investigations related to the efficient development of higher education.
Salary: Grade Level 15 i.e. N10,296-N11,328 p.a.

Chief Planning Officer
Qualifications: A good first degree or Professional qualification in Environmental Design and/or Urban and Regional Planning, and a minimum of 8 years post-qualification experience in the appropriate field(s). Entry point will depend on years of experience.
Duties: The successful candidate will be responsible to the Director of the Building Division and will liaise with Universities and Consultants in the physical planning of all Universities in the Republic. Monitor and co-ordinate services provided by physical planning consultants. Advise Universities on the adequacy of physical plans relative to guidelines provided by the Commission from time to time. Carry out Research and Development work to keep Universities informed on up-to-date planning needs and services.
Salary: Grade Level 13/14 i.e. N8,064-N9,024 N9,168-N10,128 p.a.

Principal Physical Planning Officer
Qualifications: A good first degree or Professional qualification in Environmental Design and/or Urban and Regional Planning, and a minimum of 5 years post-qualification experience in the field(s).
Duties: To participate in the monitoring and co-ordination of the planning needs of higher Universities and to assist in the physical development of these Universities. Involvement will, depending on the candidate's background, include the reviewing of submissions by planning consultants to the Universities, interpretation of NUC's planning guidelines and standards on National policies and standards on physical development of higher institutions. The post calls for problem-solving and analytical ability.
Salary: Grade Level 12 i.e. N7,404-N8,082 p.a.

Architect and Engineer - Building Division
Qualifications: Interested applicants should be suitably qualified and very experienced with a degree/diploma in architecture or civil engineering plus corporate membership of a professional society eligible for registration with the Architects Registration Council of Nigeria, or the Council of Registered Engineers of Nigeria. An additional qualification in planning will be an advantage, as well as experience in academic affairs.
Duties: Successful applicants will be expected to assist in co-ordinating the physical planning and capital development programme of the Nigerian Universities review submission of Universities and space requirements in relation to academic programmes; advise on updating implementation procedures and standards; monitor capital building and services projects under construction; liaise with University Physical Planning Units; and prepare submissions of capital grant allocation for University and Government Agencies.
Salary: Grade Level 15 i.e. N10,296-N11,328 p.a.

Conditions of Service
Appointments, which are on commensurate as far as possible, can either be on contract or two years in the first instance subject to renewal thereafter. Fringe benefits include motor allowance, part-furnished and subsidised accommodation or housing allowance of N5 per month in lieu of accommodation; free medical and non-contributory Pension Scheme etc.

METHOD OF APPLICATION
Application should be in 10 copies stating age, qualifications, experience, marital status and to assist in co-ordinating the physical planning and capital development programme of the Nigerian Universities review submission of Universities and space requirements in relation to academic programmes; advise on updating implementation procedures and standards; monitor capital building and services projects under construction; liaise with University Physical Planning Units; and prepare submissions of capital grant allocation for University and Government Agencies.
Salary: Grade Level 15 i.e. N10,296-N11,328 p.a.

OXFORD SOMERVIK COLLEGE
Temporary Lectureships in Pure Mathematics
Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies in the Faculty of Science, Oxford Somervik College.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Oxford Somervik College, 11, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Closing date for applications: 2nd April, 1982.

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies in the Faculty of Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Sudan University of Science and Technology, Khartoum, Sudan.
Closing date for applications: 2nd April, 1982.

SURREY UNIVERSITY
Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies in the Faculty of Science, Surrey University.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Surrey University, Box 34091, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1PU.
Closing date for applications: 2nd April, 1982.

Universities continued

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN Faculty College FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the following appointments, tenable in each case from 1st October, 1982:

LECTURER IN GENETICS
Candidates should have special interests in the fields of selection, in evolution and animal breeding, and be familiar with statistical and computer techniques. Particular attention will be paid to applicants whose knowledge extends to the biochemical and molecular fields.

LECTURER IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
Candidates in any branch of organic chemistry will be considered. The duties will include teaching of chemistry to students of engineering. Current developments in the Faculty of Science include a programme in teaching the Science of Materials.

LECTURER IN QUATERNARY ECOLOGY
(Department of Botany)
Candidates should have a higher degree in the area of palynology and vegetation history. Additional experience in general ecology, especially population ecology and Quaternary stratigraphy would be desirable.

RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
Candidates should have interests in systems approaches to environmental science. Preference will be given to those with experience in terrestrial ecology or earth sciences and ability to contribute to an M.Sc. teaching programme.
SALARY SCALE: Lecturers: IR£7,006-£14,657 per annum. Lecturers will be appointed within the salary range IR£7,006-£8,994 per annum at a point commensurate with qualifications and experience to date.
Research Fellow: IR£7,006-£8,994 per annum.
Appointment is likely to be made within the range IR£7,006-£8,994 per annum.
Application forms and further particulars relating to these appointments may be obtained from:
The Establishment Officer,
Staff Office,
Trinity College,
Dublin 2.
Tel: 772941 Ext. 1775

The closing date for receipt of completed applications will be 28 April, 1982, except for the Lectureship in Organic Chemistry for which the closing date will be 30th April, 1982.

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences:

1. SENIOR LECTURER IN HISTORY (Revolutions and Social Transformation, Colonialism and Nationalism).
 2. LECTURER IN SCULPTURE (including local contemporary and Folk Sculpture) in the Department of Art, Music and Theatre.
 3. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN LITERATURE. Appointee will be expected to teach a Departmental course on Literature and Revolution, which aims at the tracing of the fruitful inter-connections between various revolutionary socialist movements in the 20th century and the outstanding revolutionary socialist writers from 1800 to the present day.
 4. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE specialising in either International Relations, Development Administration or Politics.
 5. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN STATISTICS. The appointee will be expected to teach courses in Mathematical Statistics, including multivariate analysis as well as other routine courses in Statistics.
 6. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN STATISTICS. Appointee will be expected to teach one or more of the following: Sampling Theory; Operations Research; Computer Programming.
 7. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY (Transportation Geography).
 8. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY (Agricultural Geography).
 9. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY (Biogeography).
 10. LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY (Regional Planning).
 11. LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY (Urban Geography).
 12. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION (Adult Education, Methods and Quantitative Techniques, Educational Guidance and Counselling).
 13. SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY (Methods and Sociology of Industry).
- Applicants must have qualifications and teaching and research experience commensurate with the level of appointment.
Salary scales: Associate Professor Tz.Sh. 80,780 p.a. Senior Lecturer Tz.Sh. 54,780-59,340 p.a. Lecturer Tz.Sh. 44,400-52,340 p.a. (£1 sterling = Tz.Sh. 15.12). Appointees on expatriate terms will be entitled to an Expatriation Allowance of 50% of their basic salaries. Family passages; F.S.S.U.; biennial overseas leave.
Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, to be sent to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 36951, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to arrive no later than 30 April, 1982. Further details are available from the same address.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SENIOR LECTURERSHIPS/ LECTURERSHIPS IN LAW (Conveyancing and Accounts)

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Law (Conveyancing and Accounts) in the School of Law.
The successful applicants will be expected to teach primarily on courses leading to the University's Postgraduate Certificate in Law (P.C.L.L.) (effectively the professional qualifying examination in Hong Kong). Their duties will include participation in courses on Conveyancing and Property and on Accounts and Professional Conduct. Duties may also include teaching undergraduate courses leading to the LL.B. degree. Applicants should possess a good degree and a professional qualification in law. They should have experience of practice either in Hong Kong or in a similar jurisdiction and preferably also have experience of teaching on similar professional courses.
Consideration will be given to applications for appointment on secondment from other universities or institutions.
The successful applicants will be encouraged to seek admission to practice in Hong Kong both for the benefit of their teaching on the P.C.L.L. courses and in order to foster and maintain links with the profession. To that end, private practice on a limited basis may be permitted in accordance with the practice rules applicable in Hong Kong.
This advertisement is supplementary to that which appeared a short time ago and appears in consequence of new vacancies becoming available.
Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Senior Lecturer: HK\$175,800 x 7,680 - 221,180 - 228,680 - 236,180; Lecturer: HK\$112,980 x 7,620 - 128,220 BAF 136,840 x 7,820 - 173,940 - 181,500 - 189,060. (£1 = HK\$10.80 approx.)
Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.
At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 16% of gross income. Housing benefits at a rental of 7 1/2% of salary, education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-General Association Commonwealth Universities (Appls.), 38 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
The closing date for applications is 17 April, 1982.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

INSTITUTE OF SOUND AND VIBRATION RESEARCH Structures and Machinery Group

Applications are invited for research assistants/fellows in the following areas:

1. The post involves dynamic behaviour of Carbon Fibre Reinforced Plastic structures. The research programme concerns theoretical and experimental studies of acoustically-induced dynamic strains in bonded joints with elastic-plastic loading.
Applicants should possess a good honours degree in engineering or physics. Suitable applicants will be encouraged to register for a higher degree. (Ref. 2105/R).
2. Two research assistants are required for a continuing programme of research on the noise radiated from industrial machinery. While the outcome of the research is that of predicting noise, the specific researches being proposed require some considerable understanding of structural vibration theory and the mechanics of machinery motion.
Applicants should be aged less than 26 and have a good honours degree in engineering or allied subject with experience in measuring and analysing vibrations. The posts are for 2 years with the possibility of renewal. (Ref. 2004/R).

Salaries, according to age, qualifications and experience will be in the range £5,285-£7,250 per annum plus US\$ benefits.
Applications (2 copies) should be sent to: R. A. Dawson, Staffing Department, The University, Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NH including curriculum vitae and the names of two referees. Please quote relevant reference.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES - JAMAICA

ASSISTANT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

(Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer level)
Duties of the post include: the organisation and production of news bulletins, articles, brochures and other forms of publicity aimed at the University community, the general public, benefactors and Foundations; responsibility for the preparation and organising of programmes for visitors to the Main Campus; liaising with the organising of publicity in relation to the University functions; assisting the University Public Relations Officer. The appointee should possess a good educational background, basic competence and some experience in journalism. Experience in script writing for popular media and established contacts with the media would be useful assets.
Salary scales: Lecturer J\$15,090-20,049 p.a. Assistant Lecturer J\$13,308-14,088 p.a. (£1 sterling = J\$3.27). FSSU Study and Travel Grant. Unfurnished accommodation or housing allowance. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent as soon as possible to the Registrar, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica.
Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to the Committee for International Cooperation, in Higher Education, The British Council, Higher Education Division, 10 Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BN. Further details are available from either address.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMME

2 TEMPORARY LECTURERS Microelectronics in the School

Applicants are invited for two temporary lecturer posts which are part of the DES-funded project, Microelectronics in the School. The aim of the project is to prepare a modular distance-learning course which can be used by teachers in a variety of different ways, providing them with the information, knowledge and skills which they need. The materials will be designed so that they can be used with a minimum of expert help and in a form suitable for supporting a variety of in-service training programmes.
The course itself will comprise a set of seven individual modules which are linked through use of a course guide to provide a means of creating coherent programmes of study appropriate to the particular educational needs of the user.
Those appointed will act as members of small module teams preparing the materials under the overall direction of the Project Director. They will be expected to write texts and prepare audio teaching materials, to take a full part in discussions of the structure and content of the materials and either to liaise closely with schools and teachers, or to maintain close contact with the computer software side of the work, depending on previous experience.
Applicants should have a first degree or equivalent and some experience of educational computing. The qualities sought in the successful applicants include a mastery of the following: experience of teaching in schools, of developing computer-aided learning packages and of advising teachers on their use, a knowledge of OU course preparation and at least a general understanding of computer hardware and software.
The abilities to work closely with other people in a team, hand out criticism tactfully and receive it with good humour are essential.
The posts are payable as soon as possible for 2 years. (The University is happy to consider secondment.)
Salary will be on the scale £6,070-£12,880.
Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from: Mrs. J. Sage (U2), Centre for Continuing Education, Sherwood House, Sherwood Drive, Blatchley, Milton Keynes, MK3 9HW, or telephone Milton Keynes (9008) 71281 ext. 423; there is a 24-hour answering service on M.K. (9008) 79068.
Closing date for applications: 28 March.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS Office of Vice-Chancellor

The Council of the University has appointed a Committee to nominate a successor to the late Lord Boyle of Handsworth. The Committee invites enquiries or applications from persons who would wish to be considered for the post. The Committee will also welcome suggestions of names.
A letter, marked personal, should be addressed to the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN Trinity College

CHAIR OF MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

An appointment is to be made to the Chair of Mechanical/Manufacturing Engineering at Trinity College, Dublin, on 1st October, 1982.
Further particulars relating to this appointment may be obtained from:
G. H. H. Gilroy
Secretary to the College
Trinity College
Dublin 2
to whom enquiries should be directed, preferably by 30th April, 1982.
Telephone enquiries may be made to: Dublin 772841, Ext. 1123.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION AND EXTRACURRICULAR STUDIES

DIRECTOR OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Continuing Education in the Department of Adult Education and Extracurricular Studies of the University of Leeds. Applicants should be graduates with experience of educational administration and preferably with a first-hand knowledge of the needs of adult continuing education. The Director will be responsible for development in Continuing Education. The successful applicant will be required to submit a written proposal for development in Continuing Education. The successful applicant will be required to submit a written proposal for development in Continuing Education. The successful applicant will be required to submit a written proposal for development in Continuing Education.

OXFORD SOMERVIK COLLEGE

Temporary Lectureships in Pure Mathematics
Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies in the Faculty of Science, Oxford Somervik College.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Oxford Somervik College, 11, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Closing date for applications: 2nd April, 1982.

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies in the Faculty of Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Sudan University of Science and Technology, Khartoum, Sudan.
Closing date for applications: 2nd April, 1982.

SURREY UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the following vacancies in the Faculty of Science, Surrey University.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Admissions, Surrey University, Box 34091, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1PU.
Closing date for applications: 2nd April, 1982.

Universities continued

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM - SUDAN
Applications are invited for the following posts:
Faculty of Arts
1. PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS...

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA
Applications are invited for the following posts in the INSTITUTE OF KISWAHILI RESEARCH:
1. RESEARCH PROFESSOR in Kiswahili, Linguistics...

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR REGISTRAR
Applications are invited for the above post:
Salary range £10,160 - £13,880 (Assistant) and £13,410 (Registrar)...

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND Australia
Centre for Administrative and Higher Education Studies Tenured Lectureship

The Centre's programmes are primarily postgraduate and include the Diploma in Tertiary Education, Master of Educational Administration and Ph.D. The Diploma in Tertiary Education is a professional qualification for candidates employed in tertiary institutions...

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES:
1. SENIOR LECTURER IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (Political Thought)...

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS. Applicants must hold a higher degree. The Department offers a major in the Faculty of Science...

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications from appropriately qualified medical and non-medical graduates are invited for the:
CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY
It recently held by Professor C. H. Petersen and is refilled from 1 October, 1982 or as soon as possible thereafter.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Applications are invited for the post of:
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH (Post 82/3)
Applicants should have an excellent record of teaching, research, and administrative experience at University level...

BEDFORDSHIRE CRANFIELD SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from engineers with advanced qualifications for an SPIN supported appointment to study the mechanics of impact treatment of polymers...

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY Department of Electronics

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Electronics. The person appointed will be expected to join a team engaged in research in the area of microprocessor applications...

KENT UNIVERSITY OF AT CANTERBURY FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for a half-time post of Lecturer in the Department of Applied Statistics. The post is for a period of 3 years from 1 September 1982...

OXFORD LADY MARGARET HALL LECTURER IN ENGLISH

The College proposes to appoint a Lecturer in English in the Department of English Language and Literature. The post is for a period of three years from 1 October 1982...

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALWAY Ireland

PROFESSORSHIP OF ECONOMICS
Applications are now invited to the above Professorship which is a full-time statutory and pensionable post.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE UNIVERSITY OF DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

The University invites applications from suitably qualified graduates for the post of Lecturer in Physical Education and Sport. The post is for a two-year period with salary in the range £6,070 - £8,515 per annum...

LONDON AND PARIS UNIVERSITY OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTE IN PARIS

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in English Literature. The post is for a two-year period with salary in the range £6,070 - £8,515 per annum...

READING UNIVERSITY OF TEMPORARY LECTURER IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Statistics in the Department of Applied Statistics. The post is for a period of 3 years from 1 September 1982...

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

Universities continued

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE UNIVERSITY OF DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT
The University invites applications from suitably qualified graduates for the post of Lecturer in Physical Education and Sport...

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

The University invites applications from suitably qualified graduates for the post of Lecturer in Physical Education and Sport. The post is for a two-year period with salary in the range £6,070 - £8,515 per annum...

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

TRINIDAD THE WEST INDIES UNIVERSITY OF

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN AURAL PHILOLOGY...

THE WEST INDIES UNIVERSITY OF JAMAICA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

BALSDON SENIOR FELLOWSHIP 1983-84
The School offers the above Fellowship to an established scholar in the Archaeology, History and Letters of Italy...

SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT:
1. LECTURER IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS...

Polytechnics

NORTH EAST LONDON POLYTECHNIC FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Barking Precinct, Longbridge Road, Dagenham, Essex
School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Lecturing Staff Appointments within the range of LI1 to PL (three posts)

For Teachers: a Degree with a difference
The Polytechnic of North London offers serving teachers a B.Ed. (Hons.), two evenings a week for three years, based on their professional experience.

Temporary Lecturer II in Economics
To teach on Economics and other degree, professional and BEC courses. Postgraduate degree/research experience preferred.

Fellowships & Studentships
THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME
BALSDON SENIOR FELLOWSHIP 1983-84

STUDENT SERVICES CENTRE Student Counsellor
Salary: £6,482-£10,431 (under review)

Scholarships
OXFORD HERTFORD COLLEGE
Scholarship in Polish Studies
Applications are invited for the above Scholarship in Polish Studies for the year 1982-83...

OXFORD HERTFORD COLLEGE
Scholarship in Polish Studies
Applications are invited for the above Scholarship in Polish Studies for the year 1982-83...

TEACHING COMPANY ASSOCIATE

An Electronic Engineer or Physicist is required to work in the Electronic Field as a Teaching Company Associate to join a new Teaching Company programme based on the Polytechnic of Wales and Surgical Equipment Supplies Limited, North Acton, London.

CLEVELAND TRESSIDE POLYTECHNIC: ROBINHAR

Salary: £11,157 to £12,690
Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant in the autumn of the present financial year.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS STUDIES
PRINCIPAL LECTURER
Required as soon as possible a suitably qualified person to be involved in the operation of the Home Economics BSc course...

BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC LAW DEPARTMENT
LECTURER IN LAW - REF
Applications are invited for two full-time posts as Lecturers in Law. The person appointed will be from the Department of Law...

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN
Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer
We are looking for a Graduate with appropriate experience to teach the Photography module in the Multimedia Design course...

CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING
Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Computing
Applications must be qualified for BA BSc and BEd degrees for the courses of qualified teachers. Ability to teach in a variety of ways would be an advantage.

CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING
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Colleges of Higher Education continued

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The above posts are for appointment as soon as possible. Preference will be given to candidates with research and teaching or industrial experience. The University hopes to make two appointments and the level will be determined by the applicants' qualifications and experience.

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General

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LECTURER IN BUSINESS SCIENCE

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Overseas Continued

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Don's diary

Sunday

Realize that books needed for reference are in office, but living only a few hundred yards from the department means that they are not really inaccessible. University buildings are unheated over weekends so it is too cold to stay long.

Monday

Office still cold; decide to go to bank and nearby shops. Not having to be at work from 9 to 5 is a privilege, but perhaps a justifiable one - after all, I do spend most evenings and parts of the weekend on academic work. On the other hand, it isn't "work" in the sense that most people understand it. As our two secretaries, whose husbands are in industry, tell us, "you get paid for doing your hobby!"

Back for mid-morning coffee, at which, these days, bad news drives out good. Someone chips in a piece of gloomy information about what's happening at another university and we are back again on the main topic of conversation: how do we face the future? Everyone deplors what's happening, but there is little agreement about what we should do. Academics aren't too good at collective action. Perhaps this is a reflection of their thought processes - "get five lecturers together and you'll end up with six theories", claims a cynical colleague.

Tuesday

A day dominated by teaching: double session with final-year option students in the morning, two first-year tutorial groups in the afternoon. Everyday experience convinces me that the "more means worse" argument was most nonsense. Most students are intelligent, hard-working and articulate - and in good spirits considering the state of the labour market they'll soon be entering.

Go to university library in evening only to find the stacks are closed because of staff shortages arising from The Cuts. Return home muttering imprecations on the minister of education and his cronies. Reserve a few insults for those members of the university community who, through the UGC and its committees, are acting as cats'paws of this destructive government.

Wednesday

Routine sort of day - marking, letter-writing, reading.

Make a point of watching television in evening: a programme on riots and civil disturbances in Britain from the eighteenth century to last summer. Noted a few oversimplifications and slips, but generally a well-mounted programme that clearly took into account recent academic literature on the subject, which has been considerable. Much of the research into this field has benefited from SSRC support; will that continue to be the case?

Thursday

Receive advance copy of book with an article of mine in it. Still

get a kick from seeing something completed - or perhaps just the vanity of having my name in print. But wish the book was priced at less than £25, and not printed in Hongkong.

To library and this time gain access. Check recently arrived journals for relevant items. Glance through autobiographical article by the economist Robert Triffin (in *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review* for September 1981). His final paragraph includes these words:

"My greatest regret is to have allowed my professional interests to absorb too much of the time that I should have devoted to my friends and family... I have undoubtedly sacrificed them too frequently, by being too fully absorbed and distracted by my research, writings and conferences."

A sobering remark to make after a lifetime of scholarship. I find it's not always easy these days to avoid getting pessimistic.

Friday

Skim *The THES*, irresistibly drawn first to items about redundancies, economies etc.

Then prepare for an open day. A couple of dozen sixth formers visit the department. Agreeably surprised by the unaffected enthusiasm most of them have for coming to university, though these days our advice, "don't regard taking a degree as a passport to a good job", is - alas - more relevant than ever. Several have already been to other universities and it's fascinating to glean some details of their impressions of sister departments.

Hurry back to catch the early evening Sherlock Holmes film; made in 1942, it ends with a characteristic morale-raising message: Watson: Things are looking up, Holmes. This little island is still on the map. Holmes: Yes. This fortress built by nature for herself - this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England. (Credits)

Delightful to think that the world could seem so black and white, even though it wasn't so.

Saturday

To staff club in morning to read (parts of) weekly periodicals: *TLS*, *Listener*, *New Society*, *New Statesman*, *Economist*. Feel I ought to buy at least some of these regularly rather than just a couple for the occasional train journey, but, including books and journals on top of newspapers, already spending several hundred pounds a year on the printed word.

Second-hand books are still good value, their prices seem not to have increased anything like as much as new ones. Visit book-dealer who conversationally asks about the future of universities. I tell him that some unemployed academics could be selling their libraries in the next year or two. "As long as they don't set up as book-sellers", he replies.

Rest of day given over to domestic odd jobs and dipping into newly acquired books.

David Martin

The author is lecturer in economic and social history at the University of Sheffield.

There are 635 Members of Parliament. There are 20 female Members of Parliament. This is scandalous. The under-representation of women in the House is a serious mark of failure for our political system.

Numerous others have commented upon it. Yet progress has been disappointingly slow and recently has even been reversed. Sixty years ago the working class felt frustrated by its lack of representation in national politics. Today many women feel the same frustration. They are frustrated first because many important issues concerning the position of women whether in the field of social security or employment or education and training do not get the political attention they deserve and there are too few women in Parliament to speak out on them.

Secondly they believe there are many women with the potential to make a serious contribution to national politics more generally and that potential is being wasted. They believe that the overall quality of the House of Commons membership would be improved by more women.

Britain is not alone among western democracies in having a low proportion of women in the national legislature. However the under-representation of women is greater here than in many other countries. This is all the more surprising since more women work outside the home in Britain, admittedly more often on a part-time basis, than elsewhere.

Moreover there has actually been a decline in the number of women MPs since the last election. Several Labour women in marginal seats were ousted and these losses were not made up by wins elsewhere; safe seats seem harder for women to acquire. There are now only 11 Labour and eight Tory women in the House of Commons.

The very small number of women MPs means that once in the House a woman has a better chance of getting onto the front bench than her male peers. No party leader dares form a Government with no women in it. Thus three out of eight of the Tories are ministers and five out of eleven of the Labour women are front-bench spokesmen. Adopting fairly wide criteria for success, it can be claimed that several of Britain's most successful politicians over the last 15 years have been women in spite of the tiny pool of MPs from which they are drawn.

Margaret Thatcher, Shirley Williams and Barbara Castle (one of Labour's more successful ministers under Harold Wilson) could all make this claim. These women ought to be

down through our atmosphere, these microorganisms have been responsible for jumps in evolution and still produce sudden plagues.

And now a new combatant has entered the fray, although in a far more restrained and less controversial fashion. He is Francis Crick, the British biologist famed for his part in unravelling the structure of DNA. He suggests in his new book, *Life Itself* (Macdonald, £7.95), that life evolved on earth from microbes and spores carried here by huge automatic rockets, launched by an alien civilization determined to spread their own genetic types throughout the universe.

This bizarre theory sounds as if it would be more at home in a science fiction novel. It is put forward not because Crick believes it is supported by a great deal of direct evidence - he candidly admits there is practically none - but because of his strong reservations about the likelihood of organic molecules combining to form living cells on earth.

He acknowledges that experiments by Urey, Miller and others have demonstrated clearly that the major building blocks of life, such as the amino-acids, could have been formed early in our planet's history through the action of electrical storms and ultra-violet radiation on the prevalent atmospheric gases at the time. It is quite another matter, however, to show just how these could have combined to form sophisticated living entities. Even a simple cell is "a minute factory, bustling with rigid, organized, chemical activity", Crick states.

More pointedly he writes: "An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are

A waste of potential in the House



Tessa Blackstone

role models, as the sociologists would say, for other younger women. The re-emergence of feminism in the late 1960s ought also to have led to more women members by the late 1970s. So what has gone wrong?

Getting into national politics probably requires three distinct qualities from the aspirants, which are far more important than intelligence, oratory, knowledge about the political issues of the day or any other likely attribute that might be listed. The three are self-confidence, single-mindedness and an immense amount of time, particularly in the evenings, to devote to the pursuit of a political career. Generalizations about the differences between men and women are always suspect and often dangerous.

However there is plenty of evidence to support the claim that adolescent girls and even university students are less self-confident, particularly about their academic performance, than their male peers. It seems possible that this difference continues into their working lives. Self-doubt will in turn create ambivalence about whether a person has what it takes to make a success of national politics and reduce the single-minded devotion to this cause. Moreover women's domestic responsibilities, which are by no means equally shared yet with the men they

live with, also make single-mindedness more difficult. These responsibilities also greatly constrain the time they have available.

It would however be quite wrong to explain women's lack of representation just in these terms. They may partly account for the smaller number of women coming forward to selection conferences. They do not explain why those who do come forward have difficulty in getting selected. There is no doubt that male chauvinism is sometimes a factor.

The men and regrettably sometimes the women who make up the selection committees of constituency parties still often appear to believe that a woman is an electoral liability. There is, however, little evidence to support this, and it is in any case not a very relevant consideration except in marginal seats. (Admittedly the number of safe seats has been rapidly diminishing in recent months.) Women with children are particularly likely to suffer from discrimination, because there are still plenty of party activists who seem unable to accept that energetic and well organized women can combine the roles of mother and MP, particularly if they have understanding husbands, just a plenty of men can combine the roles of father and MP.

There is some evidence in the past few months that in the Labour Party at least, progress is being made. A number of women have been selected as candidates in winnable seats.

There is a lot of work to be done in the political parties to persuade people that women who may lack some of the experience which male candidates have whether in industry, the trade union movement or local government, may have other kinds of experience which is equally valid and useful. More also needs to be done to change some of the underlying constraints which prevent more women coming forward.

The most immediate and easily tackled of these is the nature of the House of Commons itself. Shirley Williams has complained about its male club atmosphere. If it worked that would go and it would also be easier for women with families to be successful members. Thus the requirements of the job should be modified. That might not be in the interests of lawyers and other types to do two jobs at the same time. But why should these interests take precedence not only over married women, but also over a lot of other members?

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The conditions which would have had to have been satisfied to get it going.

A scientist not noted for his belief in miracles Crick, who now works at the Salk Institute in Southern California, suggests that life as we know it in normal day-time hours some of that would go and it would also be easier for women with families to be successful members. Thus the requirements of the job should be modified. That might not be in the interests of lawyers and other types to do two jobs at the same time. But why should these interests take precedence not only over married women, but also over a lot of other members?

When this alien world was threatened, perhaps by the extinction of its sun, its creatures looked to other planets as sites for colonization. But the vast distances between stars, requiring many hundreds of years of space travel, proved an insurmountable obstacle, and so they turned to their simplest organisms, such as bacteria, which were also their hardest, and packed them off in giant spaceships.

There is little evidence, in fact, to support the genetic code - the fact that the genetic code is the same for every known living creature. This suggests all life generated from one source. A view scarcely favourable to Crick's view of evolution.

Indeed, the kindest thing that one can say about directed panspermia (as Crick terms this theory) is to concede it is at least a valid scientific theory, but that it is premature, to say the least, to claim that it is true. "I cannot myself see just how we shall ever decide how life came about, but I believe that at a level such as evidence on which to base such a decision will grow, though when, ever, it will reach such a level, we can feel confident that we have found the answer," only the faintest can tell.

More pointedly he writes: "An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Proximity makes academic collaboration easy

Sir, - I am grateful for your leading article (*THES*, March 5) devoted to the issue of whether University College amount to analyses of why it would be advisable for why it London which are each larger than the average British university) should be directly funded by the University Grants Committee. I welcome the chance of confirming your suggestion that direct access to UGC (which each British university is able to use to put across in detail its academic needs) is the main objective of University College which is large, compact and, as you recognize, well balanced, with its 6,100 full-time students.

I am grateful, too, for the clear evidence in your leading article (as in other discussions of the pros and

cons) that the main arguments against symmetrical treatment of University College and Imperial College amount to analyses of why it would be advisable for why it London which are each larger than the average British university) should be directly funded by the University Grants Committee. I welcome the chance of confirming your suggestion that direct access to UGC (which each British university is able to use to put across in detail its academic needs) is the main objective of University College which is large, compact and, as you recognize, well balanced, with its 6,100 full-time students.

Finally I welcome your recognition of University College's unchanged

commitment to operation as an integral part of the University of London, deeply involved with all the other parts in collaborative teaching and research. Academic collaboration in London is made effective, not by any court pressures, but by the proximity of institutions; by clear recognition of the advantages of such collaboration; and in many subject areas, by the university machinery of boards of studies. May I confirm, too, that the specialist institutes in London University are greatly valued by University College, which has consistently argued for their importance.

Yours faithfully,
Sir JAMES LIGHTHILL,
Provost,
University College, London.

Rationalize the fees

Sir, - The announcement (*THES*, March 5) that the Council for Local Education Authorities (CLEA) have recommended another change in the system of fixing overseas student fees, swiftly followed by the announcement of only marginal increases in university fees, has a number of implications. The variation of fees charged according to type and year of course and between sectors and institutions will be greater than ever, at least for a year or two. However, this Council has been arguing for a fee freeze for 1982/83 and the new arrangements, at least for the substantial number of students on laboratory-based courses, could amount to just that, provided institutions in the maintained sector take this opportunity to rationalize fees and keep to the minima where possible.

Another aspect of the CLEA

circular, not referred to in your report, is the reminder to authorities that they are still at liberty to use the slightly wider definition of a home student afforded by the 1967 regulations. Authorities are informed that, although taking this course would leave them unprotected from the Race Relations Act, no cases have yet been brought against an institution exercising such discretion. This will therefore be a test of authorities' genuine desire not to restrict access to further and higher education amongst ethnic minority groups, as they now have no cause to apply the three year qualifying rule for "home status" to recently arrived immigrants.

Yours faithfully,
RUPERT BRISTOW,
Executive Secretary,
United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs,
60 Westbourne Grove,
London, W2.

The shortage of 'real' jobs

Sir, - I noted with interest your article (*THES*, February 26) on the re-orientation of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education regarding the Government's new training initiative. The union has noted that the proposed expansion of training schemes could have unwelcome implications for the terms of employment of teaching staff.

This writing has been on the wall for many months, easily visible to those unemployed teachers and lecturers who receive *Executive Post*, the weekly vacancy list of the Professional and Executive Register. In the February 26 issue of *Executive Post*, there are eight "real" jobs advertised in the personnel, training and education section; there are 65 temporary jobs for highly qualified, unemployed, teachers, trainers and supervisors in the Manpower Services Commission's Special Programmes Schemes. Many of the posts demand trade or teaching qualifications, or degrees in relevant subjects. One typical example is the vacancy for a training officer in a Tyne-side training

workshop. The responsibilities include: assessment of the potential and training needs of young people; induction; setting up and progressing job training and job knowledge; teaching life and social skills; arranging further education; counselling; training of workshop staff; maintaining training records and reports. In addition to experience and qualifications in these fields, the candidate should possess drive, patience and initiative." The salary offered is in the range £5,522-£6,333 p.a.

The proposed expansion of the Youth Opportunities Programme will require many more experienced and qualified adult staff. The expansion cannot take place without them. Unemployed teachers and trainers will be able to move into temporary posts on reduced salaries, managing the new schemes and teaching young trainees. Next isn't it? And so economically.

Yours faithfully,
A. SHEPHERD (Mrs.),
2 Kendal Road,
Holcombe Brook,
Bury,
Lancs BL0 9SP.

Wadham's means to an end

Sir, - Mr Peter Gwyn (*THES*, March 5) performed a public service, as a whistle-blower, over Wadham College's (secret) decision to sell two student places in return for a £500,000 gift.

Students submitting an UCFA form for their parents have the right to know of any departure anywhere from normally accepted standards of college or university admissions.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY ALDERSON,
7 Highfield Avenue,
Cambridge CB4 2AJ.

Sir, - I should like to make a small philosophical contribution to the debate on Wadham College's "sale" of

two undergraduate places for £500,000. The argument seems to be that, provided one is motivated by the highest possible ideals; that the lowest possible means of achieving them are permissible. Ultimately, the highest possible ideal must be one's own survival, since without that, no higher ideals can be contemplated, let alone realized. Wadham's water-tight case, therefore, is that in the interests of their own survival - using the word loosely - the lowest possible means may justifiably be employed to acquire sufficient means to attain the highest possible ends.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR RICKETTS,
7 Canterbury Road,
Oxford.

An unfair rate of exchange

Sir, - Lindsay Wright's report on New Zealand student grants (*THES*, March 3) might have made more impact on British readers had he converted the various figures at the correct rate for the NZ dollar (£1 = approx. NZ\$ 2.30) rather than the rate for the Australian dollar. The

difference is in fact considerable (£1 = approx. \$A 1.70).

Yours faithfully,
RALPH S. W. HAWTREY,
Visiting lecturer on exchange from the University of Auckland,
Department of Classics,
Queen's Building,
University of Exeter EX4 4QH.

Assertions not certainties

Sir, Your full-page article on "The crucible of Italian terrorism?" referring to the Università Italiana per Stranieri, Perugia (*THES*, February 26) seems to me to be an unjust report which gives prominence to what are at present only assertions concerning its alleged harbouring of international terrorists.

Your reporter builds up a picture of a very large and rambling institution, with 12,000 students, implying that terrorists can operate safely from inside it. It is not really so large - the current guide to Perugia (A. Montesperelli, *Perugia, guida alla conoscenza della città*) puts the figure at "more than 7,000" (most of whom take short courses of one to nine months duration so that in fact the population at any one time is smaller than that). The Palazzo Gallenga is really a compact eighteenth century building - "rambling" hardly describes it. You then describe its walls disfigured with Arabic slogans and communist symbols. This is not the case. The elegant exterior and the noble lecture halls inside are notably free from this kind of vandalism. (In the last two years the main facade has in any case been framed with scaffolding to repair the stonework.) Of course posters and banners come and go, as anywhere else, and many of them are in Arabic script, but the "vandalized" walls are to be found at the neighbouring Università degli Studi, which is an entirely separate institution. (Incidentally your illustration "Morte al Dozier" does not appear to be on the pink stone walls of the Università per Stranieri.)

I studied at the Università per Stranieri in September 1980 and again in 1981. I agree with my professor of 1980, Alberto Mazzetti, who is now acting rector, that "it is very peaceful here". I would also declare my view that the standard of teaching is high. Although in 1980 I was only studying the Italian language at the elementary level, I was able to participate in stimulating artistic excursions and lectures of Italian composers which supported the splendid Umbrian music festival.

No doubt the hospitality of the university, which is open to people from all lands, is by its nature open to abuse by those who are interested in terrorism. No one can fail to deplore the connexion between it and the attempt on the life of the Pope. But 'one cannot denounce the Università on account of its having unwittingly housed such a criminal, even if other potential terrorists may escape police observation (between registration and cafeteria) from time to time. Your reporter describes this busy city of 150,000 inhabitants rather romantically as "nestling in the sleepy Umbrian hills". It has a long and often tormented history. One wonders regretfully whether anti-intellectual and xenophobic feelings are combining to attempt to discredit the exciting concept of its University for Foreigners.

Yours sincerely,
DENNIS DOUGHTY,
Deputy Librarian,
University of St. Andrews.

The Politics of Paganry
Sir, - In his review of *Poetry and Drama, 1500-1700* (*THES*, March 5) Glynne Wickham rebukes me for failing in my article *The Politics of Paganry* to mention the work on the politics of David Bergeron. I have to confess that before publication this paper was given in David Bergeron's seminar at the World Shakespeare Congress of August 1981. A selection of papers read on that occasion will be published by an American press; to which, as David Bergeron wanted me to contribute, I have given another piece.

Yours sincerely,
Professor M. C. BRADBROOK,
91 Chesterton Road,
Cambridge.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

Union view

A sea-change on the union scene

Wednesday February 3 brought the first meeting of the Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee for Teaching Staff in Further Education. This clumsily-named body is the overdue offspring of the Houghton Committee's report, which recommended that salaries and conditions of service negotiations for Scotland's FE colleges, colleges of education and central institutions should be brought together. It will also be a Scottish cousin of the Burnham FE Committee.

Scottish tertiary education has long been overshadowed by the schools sector. Seven thousand lecturers have been split between five unions which have been unable to give an adequate voice to the distinct interests of further and higher education. Last Wednesday's meeting confirmed that a sea-change is at last taking place on the Scottish union scene. The five unions - EIS, SFEA, ALSCI, ALCES and ASTMS - were for the first time sitting together on a single staff panel.

The most encouraging feature was the unanimity of the staff side in drafting a salary claim. The main point is the claim for a percentage increase sufficient to protect the living standards of members. However, there is also a strong plea for a review of the salary structure. The single most important reform which is sought by the Scottish unions is the extension of the Lecturer 'B' scale by the top four points of the Senior Lecturer I scale. This is similar to Natfhe's demand for automatic progression from LI to L2.

The Scottish unions will be arguing forcefully that the extension of the Lecturer 'B' scale is essential. It is now widely recognized that the system of grading of courses does not provide adequate reward for the socially vital and professionally demanding work involved in training our young unemployed, retraining their elders, or providing vocational training to the mass of young elders, or providing vocational training to the mass of young workers excluded from the traditional apprenticeship system.

The Government's "New Training Initiative" will require large scale recruitment of lecturers - most of them on the Lecturer 'B' scale - to carry out the programme of youth training. We estimate that about 800 lecturers will be required in Scotland alone. It is of the greatest importance to the young adults of the 1980s, that education authorities stop recruiting temporary and part-time lecturers and start recruiting permanent and full-time staff and in order to obtain the right quality of experienced staff, who will have a long-term commitment to the job, the basic salary scale must be improved.

In previous years the Scottish Education Authorities have recognized the problems of recruitment to the Lecturer 'B' scale. Their answer to the problem has been to reduce the scale at the bottom - four points have been taken off since 1979. New entrants have thus come in at an advantage over lecturers already in service.

One pleasant feature of negotiating with Scottish local authority representatives, who still form a majority of the new employers' side, is that they do not share the Tory government's anxiety to decimate the public services and eradicate their employees. Indeed, one of the peculiar features of the old Scottish Teachers' Salaries Committee was the way in which the management side would outbid the teachers' side in expressing their concern for the lower-paid.

However, there was a large measure of Scots "canny" in this attitude. More often than not, management's way of helping the lower paid involved a higher percentage increase for the lowest points of the salary scales. On consulting the staffing tables, the teachers found that there were usually three lucky individuals on the same points in question. Hundreds were stranded at the top of the scales.

David Bielman

The author is general secretary of the Scottish Further Education Association.